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How to Get and Care for a Calf.

By Jas. Strang, Baldur, Man.

The object in view in stock raising is to supply the home and foreign trade with beef, butter and cheese. How are we to do this with the greatest profit. First, choose the right kind of cows to start with, preferably the Shorthorn grade, as it is generally admitted by all that the

in as high a state of perfection in Manitoba as in Ontario.

Having chosen, then, a beef grade, let us always, if possible, get our calves from the best pure bred sires within a reasonable radius of our farm. If there is not a pure bred animal near by, get one. The neighbors, with a few object lessons, will soon start to patronize your investment, and thus make it a profitable one. Have the calves come early, the first ones beginning to drop in along in February, as it is much easier to lengthen the milking season of the cows at the spring end of the summer than after they go in the stable in the fall. The natural tendency is to give the big flow of milk when they first come in, and this tendency is aided by a liberal allowance of succulent food, such as scalded oat chop, and a little bran mash. I would prefer that to all bran, as it does not tend to run the cow down so

day or two so as to be nice and warm, and so that you won't have to run to the straw stack, perhaps in a blizzard, to get it. Milk the cow and give the calf its first food when it begins to move round the pen, perhaps in a couple of hours. Feed by hand right from the start, as calves are much easier taught to drink then than when allowed to suck a few times, as some people are in the habit of allowing them to do for the first day or two. Feed three times a day a good reasonable ration, using common sense as to the quantity, for some will take more than others; however, guard against stalling them, as the saying is, until they get a little strength, as it puts them back more than by being a little on the scrump side.

Give all new milk for two weeks, then gradually change to all skim milk, continuing to feed three times a day for the first month. By this time the youngster



Prize Winning Live Stock at Portage la Prairie Fair, July 7, 1899.

Shorthorn is the best general purpose breed of cattle.

I am more and more convinced that for various reasons our province is better adapted to beef production than to dairying. The short grass season, that is, when the grass is in that succulent stage, which produces good results in the dairy; the bitter cold winds we have both spring and fall; and the more careful housing they require in our long and rigorous winters all work against dairying, whereas the beef breeds are heavier fleshed, heavier coated and able to stand the cold so much better. There is much of our feed in the fall, when things get dried up, that will produce beef of choice quality, but which will not produce milk so readily. Even some of the breeders of pure bred dairy cattle, in the fourth annual report of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the N.W.T., admitted that they did not think the dairy breeds could be brought out to our shows

much in flesh. This, with plenty of good clean hay and oat straw, etc., will keep her going till the grass comes. It is wonderful what a newly-calved cow will get away with, but, remember, there are several profits derived from all this feed. You are feeding the calf, and after a few days you have the cream for butter, and the buttermilk, a grand ration for your pigs; then you are wintering your cow at the same time, so as to give you what she gets on the grass at a cost of practically nothing.

But, to return to this new arrival, what is to be done? Have him come in a good warm stable; logs will do, with a good sod roof, but have it warm. Many a grand bullock has been ushered into this province "under the sod;" let the cow lick the calf dry, as this puts a nicer coat on it than ten men could by rubbing. When dry, have a nice little corner, bedded with straw, ready beforehand to slip it into. The straw should be in the stable for a

will have learned to lick some nice boiled oat chop out of the bottom of the pail. "Don't forget to sift the coarse shells out of the chop for the first fortnight;" and a little flax seed boiled with the oatmeal is a grand diet for them at this stage. Then have a little rack in the pen with a handful of nice green prairie hay, or a few heads of oat sheaf sticking out through the spars. Put a little box underneath for bran and oats, for calves are not long in learning to help themselves when the environment pleases. Always provide a nice clean dry bed to lie on.

About this stage the males should be castrated, and by all means perform the operation when they are about three weeks old, which I believe is the best time. They recover much quicker, and it stays their growth much less than by doing it later on. Even with these early calves, if they have a warm place, I would operate when they are young, and save those painful swellings and other troubles caused by

operating on older animals. By looking after all these little things at this age the foundation is laid for those big growthy fellows that go into winter quarters with a bound next fall.

Don't be in a hurry to let the calves out until the grass has made a considerable growth, and all the piercing spring winds are past. Here is where an acre or two of Brome grass near the buildings would come in handy for the little fellows to take their first lessons in grazing, and then for late summer and fall pasture. Plow a bit of summer fallow on the early side, and sow a mixture of wheat, oats and barley, about half a bushel to the acre, along in the early part of July, and turn them onto this when you start harvest. This is the opportune time for weaning them from the pail feed, for they will need nothing more than this fine succulent ration, with plenty of good cold water, until the weather gets too cold for them in the fall, besides they are attending to their own wants when we are in the rush of harvest, threshing, teaming, plowing, and other important fall work.

This brings us to another very important stage, viz.: when they go into winter quarters, a stage when they very often lose considerable of what they have already gained, or stick at a standstill until late the next spring. What are proper winter quarters? I would prefer letting them have the freedom of box stalls, with plenty of light, and putting about four or five in each stall. I like tight-bottomed mangers, raised about ten inches from the floor, so as to save all grain in their feed, and spars running up the front of the manger about fifteen inches apart and spiked to a pole at the top, just high enough to allow them to feed underneath it. This would still allow you to feed over the top of the pole. See that the high early fellows are in together, and the later ones by themselves. Here is one of the best uses we can put our green-cut oat sheaves to, for cattle this age will digest whole grain much better than older animals.

I have found the following ration a grand one for wintering calves: First feed in the morning sheaf oats, then after breakfast water them and give a good allowance of hay. This will do them then until after you get the rest of the noon chores attended to, or about four o'clock, water again and fill their mangers with oat straw, which has not been hauled from a distant stack and the chaff and light grain all shaken out of it. Better have it near the buildings, some place where it can be carried in carefully. Then oat sheaves again when finishing up the night chores at eight o'clock. This makes a cheap and excellent feed for calves.

A word about watering. If possible, don't let them stand out clear in forty degrees below zero winds when at the water trough, as they are just as likely as not to run to the stable again with only half enough. It would be better to carry it in to them than allow that. But by having the well in some sheltered place there would be much less work for those of us who have not yet attained that altitude where we can turn on the hose and water them right in their stalls.

Then there is the cleaning out. This should be done, at the very least, once a week, if in roomy stalls, or, if tied, once a day; and a liberal allowance of bedding should be scattered in the stalls every day. That is one thing we have plenty of in this country—wheat straw for bedding. Get it tramped in for manure for next year. A good big wheat straw stack threshed into the yard handy by is a grand way of diverting them to profit on mild days through the winter and in the fine bright spring weather. Throw a few handfuls of salt into the bottom of the tight-bottomed mangers once or twice a

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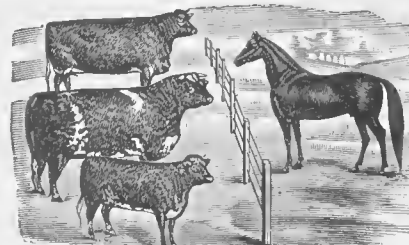
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week. If the calves become infested with lice, as they often will in old log buildings, I think that insect powder is the best and safest remedy. Be particular to dust it in thoroughly all over the body. I have no faith in the remedies used for killing lice by catching them going to the extremities of the animal for a drink, just as if they could not extract enough moisture from any part of the body to get a drink. Some people use washes of various kinds, but I am afraid we are too far north to wash our cattle in the winter.

This takes us to another era in their existence. If they are turned out to good pasture, and get plenty of it, the second summer, not forgetting the green feed on the summer fallows to prolong the grass season as long as possible, this will bring the heifers to an age old enough to breed, and the steers will be fit to kill, and will dress from four to five hundred pounds. We will say four hundred and fifty pounds. This, at five and a half cents per pound, gives us \$24.75, and \$2 for the hide, gives us a total of \$26.75. This is no imaginary calculation, for I saw two killed last fall that averaged that, and the beef was sold for a little more than five and a half cents a pound. This, I think, is a fair average, and one which I contend is better than selling the yearlings to the Americans, or anyone else, at \$15 a head. If, on the other hand, a person wants to sell all feed them, they are excellent sub-

stitution, and is one of many letters received from men who are now using largely Galloway bulls. Galloway bulls always bring a good price and are always in demand for the ranges. While there has been no large amount of hustling done by Galloway breeders, they have, as a rule, found ready sale for all they have to sell.

Selection of Stock Cattle for Feeding.

Practical and experienced feeders, who breed and purchase steers for fattening, observe striking differences in the aptitude of animals of varying types and make-up to lay on flesh readily and in such form and quality as to command the highest price on the market. It requires a well-trained eye to detect in all cases the possible variation of results in the store or stock steer; but there are some distinctions that are easily detected. There are certain types of cattle, for instance, that never feed profitably under any conditions, and it is quite as important to discriminate against these in the feed lot as to be able to recognize the excellence in other types.

The characteristics that make the profitable feeder are naturally more difficult to detect in animals in stock condition than when fattened, but notwithstanding this

Bone Meal for Young Cattle.

The ration for young stock should contain plenty of bone-growing material as well as that needed for growing fat and muscle. Poultrymen have found out the value of green bones in egg production and in growing young chickens. French feeders have not been slow in using bone meal in feeding young stock, and the growth obtained has been most encouraging. The powder of the bone dust is produced from raw bones simply dried in the open air and not treated in any way with chemicals. A calf 164 days old weighing 478 pounds, received per day 1½ lbs. of skim milk, 3½ lbs. of oats, 3½ lbs. of hay and 3 lbs. of beets. On this ration it increased 50 lbs. in 24 days. Bone meal, 4 oz. daily, was then added to the ration, and the calf increased 80 lbs. in the 24 days, giving a gain of 30 lbs. in 24 days by the addition of 6 lbs. of bone meal. The bone meal promotes digestion of the food and increases the formation of bone, meat and muscle.

A Chip of the Old Block.

One of the happiest hits ever made by Punch was when it gave a successful likeness of Sir Robert Peel and his son Arthur, who afterwards had the high posi-



Snap Shot at the Shoal Lake Exhibition, July 6, 1899.

jects, coming off the green feed, to make a good gain through their second winter and go off to supply the spring trade.

For the Galloways.

In our last issue was a notice of the sheep stock of the Canadian Land and Ranching Co., at Swift Current. In a recent letter, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, Assa., states that that company has been breeding Galloways for 11 years with great satisfaction. They have now about 2,500 Galloways and Galloway grades. Five hundred are kept in a bunch from which to breed range bulls. He says: "I find they do exceedingly well on the range and stand more cold than any other breed we have. (I have not tried Highland cattle.) Of course, heavy-boned, strong cattle are the best. Last year we shipped seven cars of Galloway steers in a train-load, separate from the Shorthorn and Herefords. They weighed off the cars in Winnipeg, 1,345 pounds. I find they make a splendid cross with Shorthorns. The Galloway gives the heavy coat and rustling qualities and the Shorthorn the size."

The above from one of the largest ranchmen in Canada, says a southern breeder of Galloways, is worth considera-

tion, and there are a number of indications that are fairly reliable. Though the young steer may be comparatively thin in flesh and temporarily lacking the thick, even covering of the back and ribs so essential in the finished carcass, he must nevertheless present that blocky frame and stoutness of build, accompanied by short, straight legs, wide back and loin, well-sprung ribs, fullness back of shoulders and in flanks, prominent brisket, full neck vein, wide chest, and well-rounded barrel, together with a good, soft, mellow handling skin and fine, silky hair, giving what is termed the thick, mossy coat, without coarseness, and with it all a good, strong, vigorous head, clear, full eye, and quite temperament. The importance of an even covering of flesh and good handling quality can hardly be overestimated. The bone should be moderately fine and clean. Coarseness either in the bone or about the head and horns is particularly objectionable, as it indicates coarseness of texture throughout and a greater percentage of offal and cheap meat, as well as a tendency to sluggish circulation. The head should present a certain refinement, finish, and vigor that in a measure indicate general quality and superior excellence of finished produce, though this refinement must not be accompanied by delicacy.—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, in U. S. Fourteenth Annual Report of Bureau of Animal Industry.

tion of Speaker in the English House of Commons. Underneath was the legend, "My son, Mr. Punch, a chip of the old block." The eldest of the sons, the third Sir Robert Peel, was of considerably inferior quality, but Arthur was made a peer of the realm, and worthily fulfilled the augury of the great comic paper. There is less certainty in the breeding of statesmen than in breeding pedigreed stock, but even among them there are animals that cannot be satisfactorily labelled chips of the old block. The sire, whose impress is more or less distinctly marked on his produce, is valuable in every case, but when it is seen in the pure breeds it becomes of exceptional value and should be regarded as almost a national good. Vulcan and Harold, Prince of Wales and Darnley, Indian Chief and Barmington Hero are landmarks in modern stock breeding.

There are three general divisions in horses, the race horse, road horse and draft horse, and for highest service a conformation peculiar to the service to be rendered. In each and all, intelligence, fast walking, quick, prompt, pleasing action, and abundance of energy, are to be demanded. The man who can produce such a horse in either class will be sure of a customer at paying prices, and there is not much chance for anything else selling at a profit.

Steer Wintering at Indian Head.

Last winter a lot of 13 steers, 3-year-olds, supplied by Gordon & Ironside, and a couple of 2-year-olds raised on the farm, were put up at the Experiment Station at Indian Head mainly to try the relative values of different kinds of roughage in wintering such animals. Like all tests of the kind the results are a good deal mixed, and do a very little to settle the question—a point which Mr. Mackay himself is careful to point out. Care was taken to have the animals nearly alike in breeding and quality. They were all three or four crosses, but even then there may be conditions that do not appear on the record. A beast gets astray in its digestion, and falls off, or as in one case noted below, makes an actual loss of 15 lbs. Yet this beast, No. 3 on the list, made in the first months 30 lbs. more gain than was averaged by the other 14. The same divergence in gain is noticeable all through. Nos. 8 and 15 are most uniform and progressive in the rate of gain made and doing full justice to the value of the ration fed them. It may be assumed that the

Feeding Test, Rations and Weights.

No. of Steer.	Dec. 9—Weight at comm't of test		Fed 4 weeks. Per day.				Jan. 7, 1899.		Fed 4 weeks. Per day.				Feb. 4.		Fed 4 weeks. Per day.				Mch. 4.		Fed 4 weeks. Per day.				Apr. 1.		Gain.	
	lbs.	lbs.	Ensilage	Barley Straw	Wheat Straw	Native Hay	Weight	Gain	Ensilage	Barley Straw	Wheat Straw	Native Hay	Weight	Gain	Ensilage	Barley Straw	Wheat Straw	Native Hay	Weight	Gain	Ensilage	Barley Straw	Wheat Straw	Native Hay	Weight	Gain	Total.	Average.
1	1350	24	12				21390	40	24	12			41410	20	24	12			61460	50	24	12			81490	30	140	
2	1255	24	12				21295	40	24	12			41310	15	34	12			61330	20	24	12			81345	15	90	
3	1255	24	12				31280	65	24	12			41285	5	24	12			61270	15	24	12			81310	40	95	
4	1110	24	12				21170	60	24	12			41185	15	24	12			61230	45	24	12			81290	60	180	
	4930						5135	205					5190	55					5290	100					5435	145	505	126 1/2
5	1070	24	12				21090	20	24	12			41110	20	24	12			61125	15	24	12			81170	45	100	
6	1200	24	12				21220	20	24	12			41230	10	24	12			61240	10	24	12			81250	10	50	
7	1405	24	12				21440	35	24	12			41465	25	24	12			61500	35	24	12			81530	30	125	
	3675						3750	75					3805	55					3865	60					3950	85	275	91 1/2
8	1200	24	12				21230	30	24	12			41250	20	24	12			61375	75	24	12			81400	75	200	
9	1200	24	12				21240	40	24	12			41255	15	24	12			61375	60	24	12			81370	55	170	
10	1300	24	12				21320	20	24	12			41340	20	24	12			61390	50	24	12			81440	50	140	
11	1270	24	12				21308	30	24	12			41325	25	24	12			61370	45	24	12			81410	40	140	
	4970						5090	120					5170	80					5400	230					5620	220	650	162 1/2
12	1215	24	12				21260	45	30				41270	10	30				61290	20	30				81310	20	95	
13	1270	24	12				21300	30	30				41330	30	30				61280	50	30				81430	50	160	
	2485						2560	75					2600	40					2670	70					2740	70	255	127 1/2
14	1230	24	12				21260	30	30				41295	35	30				61305	10	30				81340	35	110	
15	1250	24	12				21230	40	30				41365	75	30				61425	60	30				81500	75	250	
	2480						2550	70					2660	110					2730	70					2840	110	360	180

* This was a loss of 15 lbs.—not a gain.

straw rations fed were tolerably equal in ripeness for a few days' earlier or later cutting makes considerable difference in the nutritive value of the straw. The poverty of barley straw as contrasted with other forms or roughage is not unexpected, and on the whole we think wheat straw would as a rule, prove superior to oat. Messrs. Gordon & Ironside paid seven cents a pound for the gain made. We think eight cents little enough for winter gain. The barely straw fed lot barely paid for the meal and ensilage they consumed. Another question of interest crops up. After this style of wintering, in what way can such stock be most profitably shovelled through till they are fit for the block? How much more would it have cost to keep them six weeks longer, add a little more feed and make them good butchers' cattle?

A farmer from Rounthwaite was fined at Brandon the other day for bringing in a couple of sheep about 12 miles with their feet tied. The practice is an old but very cruel one and it is well it should be put a stop to.

Stockmen who make the greatest success in growing stock never allow a break in the onward movement towards market perfection. A check means a waste. If sheep get a check in their growth it is shown by a weak spot in the wool. With fat cattle a check is not so readily seen, but it is there nevertheless, as all well-posted feeders can tell. Study to have no break in the growth or development of any animal on your farm, or, for that matter, any plant either.

Sometimes it is a good thing to find out what others think of you. The following is what a Liverpool importer has to say of why the demand for Canadian horses has fallen off while that for American horses increased. He says: The Canadian horses are poor in quality because the farmers persist in breeding to cheap sires, inferior and unsound, and they are in poor condition, while the American horses are well selected and in prime condition. For one thing horse breeding in Canada has fallen so low that there is next to nothing to ship. Commenting on the superior quality of the American horse we may point out that the American buyer has a large field to choose from. He has also

Marchmont Stock Farm.



SCOTCH-BRED

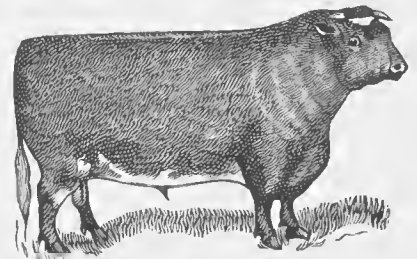
SHORTHORNS

12 Young Bulls for Sale

At moderate prices. Also BERKSHIRE PIGS.
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W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.,
(7 miles North of Winnipeg.)

J. E. SMITH.



J. E. Smith, breeder and importer of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, will hold his first ANNUAL AUCTION SALE early in November, 1899. Nothing but young animals will be offered. Catalogue later, on application.

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A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Asa.

PURE BRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Imported from Scotland, of the very best prize winning milking families, possessing large size, robust constitution, beautiful udders and large teats. Gold Medal herd from 1893 to 1897 at leading Canadian shows. Great prize record. Not been exhibited since. Choice Tamworth Swine—The bacon pig of the day. Stock all from noted prize-winners. Choice Collie Dogs—Imported and home bred. Won all leading prizes in Canada up to 1897, also second at New York Bench Show in 1897.

Stock all ages for sale.

R. G. STEACY, Importer and Breeder,
876 Box 720, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Short-horn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

and

LARGE, IMPROVED
YORKSHIRE SWINE



Orders booked now for Young Pigs. Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale the 15 months old bull, Lord Lassic, and a few very fine heifers.
Timothy Seed.—A large quantity of pure, clean, timothy seed for sale.

JAS. BRAY,
Longburn, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

learned that flesh sells a horse as well as a cattle beast. He therefore buys lean horses from the farmers, fattens and markets them at advanced figures.

An English shipping journal says that at present the cattle trade between North American ports and England is carried on in a very superior way as compared with the same trade from Argentine ports. From our shipping ports vessels have carried cattle for a whole season and lost very few. The boats engaged are among the biggest and finest afloat and are specially constructed for the safe and comfortable conveyance of live stock. But it is not so with the trade carried on with the River Plate. Any boat is considered good enough to bring home South American cattle or sheep. The regular liners do this work fairly well, being adapted to the cargo. But glance for a moment at the trade as conducted on the occasional boats. To begin with, the owners usually let the whole of their deck space to the shippers for a lump sum and the problem which these humanitarians seek to solve is: How to carry the maximum of live stock with the minimum expenditure of fittings.

Getting Rid of Ticks.

An important point in the care of sheep is to see that the flock is free from ticks. If a little care is taken at shearing time these pests can be pretty well exterminated. About two days after shearing the old sheep the lambs should be dipped in a good sheep dip. Then, in about a week to ten days they should be dipped again to kill any ticks that have been hatched since the first dipping. The old sheep as well as the lambs should be dipped the first time.

Lack of proper appliances for dipping is often the reason why it is not done. The following contrivance of an Ontario breeder will be found easy to make and effectual in giving the sheep a good dipping: Take an ordinary V-shaped trough 10 or 12 feet in length; board up the sides, say, two feet high, or high enough to prevent a lamb from jumping out. Place this trough in such a position that any liquid put into it will all run to one end. Place the dipping tub, which may be a barrel or large tub, at the lower end, close up, so that the sides of the trough will rest on it. In order for it to do the work effectively, it is necessary to hold the lamb in the dip one minute, being careful not to allow its head to go under. The upper end of the trough is open. A boy stands there and can do two things at once. When the trough has become full of lambs he can let one out at the top end as one goes in at the lower end out of the dipping tub. He can hold a watch at the same time and tell when a lamb has been

sions, spit tobacco in the ram's eye, picked up his staff and left him to soliloquize. He says at home in Argyle to cure a bunting ram a smart young man steps into the sheep arena. When the ram makes the run, at the proper time the man spreads his legs and sits on him, turns him over, and a couple of tobacco spits in both eyes cure him forever of bunting. This manner of subduing a vicious ram may not be generally known in Canada, and we give this item gratuitously for the benefit of sheep-breeders."

Hogs Too Fine in the Bone.

There is no better authority on hog topics than Theo. Lewis, of Wisconsin, and recently he has been saying some pithy things for the benefit of his fellow hog raisers, that are worth producing here.

"There is much complaint by growers and feeders for market that pigs grow too fine in bone, too compact in form, too weak in constitution, have a lack of vitality, and many other shortcomings, which are often charged against certain breeds, and not infrequently against breeders, which may not always be without reason. But is it not true that many farmers do not make themselves acquainted with the laws of selection and breeding, which are so important in the improvement of live stock? Is it not also true that breeding sows are too often selected regardless of the quality of their ancestors, and at the same time

appearance should not be an objection, and the dams of such sows should be retained as the most valuable animals on the farm, as long as they retain their normal reproductive powers.

"However, selection and breeding must be accompanied by intelligent feeding, or it will avail nothing. And remember that shorts, oats, oil meal, clover and peas constitute the feed that will build up the tissues of the body, and keep it in a healthy state. If any of the foods are balanced with fat-formers, such as corn, rye, and barley, and fed liberally, but never to excess, to the young, growing sow, and after she has attained her growth, and during her breeding life, then we may expect a constant improvement. The great mistake is often made that when the sow is grown to full age and size, no discrimination is made in feeding her, but heating and fattening foods are considered good enough, whereas they seriously impair her procreative faculties.

"Too many naturally grand good sows have been ruined for breeding purposes by bad treatment. After weaning, the mother sow and the selected young ones should be turned to pasture. The young sows should receive a liberal ration of two parts shorts or oats to one of corn or barley, twice a day, so as to keep them growing, and to fit them for breeders, while the aged sow by feeding once a day will regain her full vigor and condition with the grass, and not become too fat."



Photo by Tigart, Indian Head.

Snap Shot of the Indian Fair, held at File Hills, Assa., June 22, 1899.

in a minute. While the lambs are standing in the trough draining off, the dip is running back towards the dipping tub, where it can be used a number of times. Two men and a boy can dip 60 or 70 lambs in almost as many minutes. The cost need not exceed 75 cents.

Sure Cure for a Butting Ram.

The London Advertiser has the following:—"An old Scotchman in Caradoc, near Lobo, the other day had a terrible encounter with a ram. He went into the pasture to give the sheep salt, when a ram suddenly attacked him. The ram backed up 15 to 20 paces, and came full drive for the old man. Quick as thought, at the nick of time, the old man stepped suddenly aside, and gave his ramship a smart blow on the nose with his staff. The ram immediately backed up some thirty paces, determined this time to annihilate the Scotchman or bunt his head off in the attempt. The old man equally determined that he would fool him the second time, dropped his staff, exclaiming, "You are coming again, are you?" spit on his fist and prepared for cavalry. Again just at the nick of time he stepped aside and grabbed him by the wool on the neck, by the suddenness of which the ram's momentum was stopped. A tumble over and over was the result, but he stuck to his hold and wrestled until he got on top, when he gave vent to some very strong Gaelic expres-

the pernicious practice followed of selecting new and young sows for breeding purposes, under the mistaken notion that early maturity of the progeny will follow, so that the required weight will be attained in from seven to nine months?

"With no other live stock is this principle so generally misunderstood and practiced. Because we have improved swine in digestive and assimilating power, to secure early maturity, it by no means follows that the function of reproduction has been similarly changed. It is generally conceded by all intelligent live stock breeders that parent stock should first perfect itself in size, vigor, and constitution. The farmer that makes it a rule to annually change his sows can never hope for an increase in size, vigor, and other desirable qualities in his herd. A change from this practice will in a few years remove many of the causes of present complaints, such as small litters, fatal farrowing and other troubles.

"After the pigs are weaned, and subsisting on foods other than the milk of the sow, or when from four to five months old, those designed for brood sows should be selected, and only those should be chosen that are from sows that brought large and even litters, that proved good sucklers and feeders, that are thrifty growers themselves, that are of an open, loose build, long between shoulder and ham, broad on back and loin, wide between the forelegs, and large in girth of heart and flank. Coarseness in her outward

Help for Motherless "Piglets."

An American exchange is responsible for the following story, which is not without its lesson:—

"Some three weeks ago a sow belonging to a Williams man died, leaving motherless seven 3-day-old piglets. An ingenious arrangement for feeding the youngsters was devised. A trough was made and holes were bored in it, through which were inserted the necks of seven bottles, to which were attached rubber teats. These bottles were filled with warm milk, and soon the little squealers learned to drink from the bottles with the proficiency of a tippler. They are now nearly a month old and are in a flourishing condition."

A grass plot is a good place on which to grow pork, but the hogs must not be left to get all their living from the grass, or rape, or other green food. If the hogs get a liberal ration of skim-milk they will do well, because the milk makes a good combination with the grass, but even then, for best results, some grain should be fed. If the hogs get no milk, only "swill" from the kitchen, they will need more grain. If none is fed, they will be half-starved on the green feed alone and will not be ready for market as early as they should be. Then we must not forget, too, that a half-starved animal loses some of its power of digesting rich foods and will not give as good returns when put on rich foods as a properly fed animal.

Ben Swanson, Manitou, had four cattle killed by one thunderstorm on June 29.

Texas stockmen have effected an organization for the extermination of wild animals. The members of the organization are to be assessed according to the number of head of live stock as shown on the county assessor's rolls; half a cent on each head of cattle and horses and one-eighth cent on each head of sheep and goats.

It is a rather remarkable fact that the bite of the pig is more dangerous than that of any of our farm animals. Why this is so is not easily accounted for; but the fact remains that injuries inflicted by pigs usually take a much longer time to heal than those inflicted by, say, horses or dogs. Very frequently, however, wounds inflicted by swine are of rather rare occurrence.

Two of the most remarkable cases of sheep fecundity ever heard of have just occurred in England. At Chesterlestreet, Durhamshire, a cross-bred ewe dropped 7 lambs, all dead. The ewe is doing well. John Davis, Penlan, Wales, had a mountain ewe drop 3 lambs on November 12, of which two lived and were sold for \$15. She had 5 more on May 12, of which 4 are alive. Perhaps there is no reliable record of such fertility in any other country.

A certain village schoolmaster had been in the habit of purchasing pork from parents of the pupils on the occasion of the killing of the pig. One day a small boy marched up to the master's desk and inquired "if he would like a bit of pork, as they were going to kill their pig." The master replied in the affirmative. Several days having elapsed, and hearing nothing of the pork, the master called the boy up to him and inquired the reason he had not brought it. The boy replied, "Oh, please, sir, the pig got better."

A team of carriage horses was recently sold at Chicago for \$9,500. They were well bred and skilfully trained. They were not afraid of any one of the numerous terrors to animals that are seen on a city street, hence their value to the millionaire that bought them. We cannot take up almost any country paper without reading of some accident caused by untrained farmers' teams bolting at the trifling scares to be seen in a country village. Not one of these can properly be called an accident—no pains was ever taken to teach them better. We know the consequence.

In a report to his government, Mr. Fleming, the U. S. Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland, says the inspection laws bearing on slaughter houses and stock are now remarkably strict. The law not only gives the local sanitary officers full control over slaughter houses, but also empowers inspectors to enter premises within the district of the local authority at any time, search any cart, vehicle, barrow, basket, bag, or parcel, and examine any animal alive or dead or article intended for human food. If it appears to him unfit for use he may seize and have it dealt with by a justice. The justice may condemn it and order it to be destroyed and impose a penalty on the person to whom the condemned article belonged or in whose possession or on whose premises it was found. The Department of Sanitary and Market Inspection in Edinburgh was constituted on its present basis in May, 1898. During the last year not only have the slaughter houses been under careful supervision but inspectors have paid more than 6,000 visits to the butchers and other shops. The quantity of meat seized or given up as unfit for food was 149,163 pounds. One Canadian carcass was seized. Not a pound of American meat was condemned. Inasmuch as the butchers of Edinburgh handle a large amount of American chilled meat—the quantity consumed in that city averaging 31,500 pounds per week—this evidence of its wholesomeness is noteworthy.

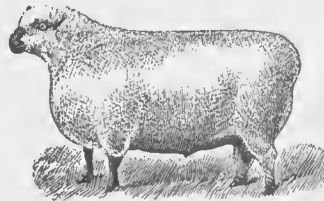
J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney
STALLIONS,

Has a few choice ones for sale; also

Pure Bred Shropshire Sheep.



Rams and ewes from the most fashionable imported blood. Inspection invited. For full particulars apply

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Box 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Prairie Home Stock Farm,

CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.



Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle.
Shropshire Sheep.

Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

Address all communications to JAS. YULE, Mgr.

2260

THOS. GREENWAY, PROP.

Choice Young Bulls for Sale!



Sired by TOPSMAN, the champion Shorthorn Bull at Winnipeg in 1899, and STANLEY 6th.

Anyone wishing to obtain a bull possessing individual merit and of high breeding can make no mistake in writing

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

CLYDESDALES!

The following choice young Stallions for sale:

TOFTY 2nd	- - -	(2157)	foaled '96
PRINCE STANLEY	- - -	(2443)	" '98
SONSIE LAD	- - -	(2444)	" '98
GRAND PRIZE	- - -	(2440)	" '98
ACTIVITY	- - -	(2438)	" '98

Anyone wishing to obtain a first-class Stallion, acclimatized, and a coming prize-winner of high breeding, would do well to write for particulars to,

JOHN A. TURNER,

Balgrogan Ranch, Millarville P.O., Alta.

WALNUT GROVE SHORTHORNS.

We are offering five Bulls from 7 mos. to 2 yrs. of age. Stock Bulls (imp.) Warfare (56712) and (imp.) Royal George (17106), and Centennial Isabella, Scotland Yet (23375), also a few Heifers.

A. & O. BROWN, Iona, Ont.

F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.

Telephone 295.

EVERY STABLE REQUISITE

Correspond with us if you require new or second-hand Carriages or Buggies of any description. New or second-hand single or double Driving or Work HARNESS, SAODLES, BRIDLES, RUGS, ROBES, BLANKETS, etc.

We have the largest and oldest-established Horse Market in Canada. Auction sales every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year. Private sales every day. Consignments solicited. Special terms made for car-loads.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH,

AUCTIONEER AND PROPRIETOR,

"Grand's Repository," Toronto, Canada.

Established 1856.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses

AND

Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

FOR

HEREFORDS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO

J. E. MARPLES,

Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.

(Pipestone Branch C.P.R.)

J. C. & A. W. FLEMING, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Breeders of Cotswold Sheep, Poland China Pigs, Barred Rocks, and other breeds of poultry.

Growers of all the best varieties of POTATOES. Seed for sale.

Send for Catalogue, and mention this paper.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

POLAND CHINA SWINE



Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1899. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

NOTICE.

Strayed on sec. 6, tp. 8, rge. 22, one bay filly, three years old, white hind feet, star on face.

One bay filly, one year old, white hind feet.

July 8, 1899.

Postmaster, Oempsey, Man.

The Royal Show of England.

This show was held at Maidstone, the county town of Kent, and though the attendance of visitors in this far southeastern county was not at all near the number that attend in more central and highly populated districts, the show itself was a very good one. Its nearness to the continent brought a great number of foreign visitors, to whom special courtesies were paid. A French band, 100 strong, was a special attraction in its own line. As Earl Spencer happily pointed out, it was just a century ago that in the same town King George III. reviewed the Kentish yeomanry, then assembled to ward off another kind of French invasion, now there could not be too many of them.

This was the 60th show held by this great society. The jubilee show of the society was held ten years ago at Windsor, under the presidency of Queen Victoria.

The expenses connected with exhibiting at such shows are always high, and as a rule none but wealthy and titled gentlemen compete. That is the reason why so many of the prize-winners bear titles. No favoritism is shown, but only landowners can afford to go there. It is at the local shows that the tenant farmers come out.



Scene on the Hog Ranch of Mr. Holt, Moose Jaw, Assa.

See "Among the Farmers" in this issue.

We can only refer to a small proportion of the classes shown.

HORSES.

The Royal is not held at the best season for a first-class horse show, but there were enough horses there to do justice to all the breeds.

Shires.—Of ten entries in the 4-year-olds, Henderson's Buscot Harold was, as usual, at the top. Wainwright's Rock's Commander, 2nd; Blundell Maple's Pioneer, 3rd. In 3-year-olds, Ransom's Hitchin Ringleader was 1st and Wainwright's Rock's Chief, 2nd. In 2-year-olds the Prince of Wales led with Benedik, with Lord Wantage's Buscot Senator, 2nd. Other Shire honors went to Lord Hothfield, Lord Rothschild, Sir W. Gilbey, Sir J. B. Maple, Captain Duncombe, etc., etc.

Clydesdales.—Though far from Scotland, Clydesdales made a good show. In 3-year-old stallions, Gibson's Aleska, by Sir Everard, was 1st. In 2-year-olds Bentinck, by Prince Shapely, bred and owned by the Queen, was 1st, with Montgomery's Ascot, 2nd. Mares were extra good, 1st going to Webster's Cawdor Cup Champion, Lady Lothian, 2nd to Lord Londonderry's Essence, by Sir Everard. In agricultural geldings, a keenly contested class, the Clydes led,

followed by one Shire and some Suffolks. The sire of the Queen's first prize stallion, and a prize mare, were bred by Colonel Holloway in America.

Hackneys.—made a splendid show and every one passed the strict examination made by the vets. For 4-year-old stallions, Livesey's McKinley, by Garton Duke of Connaught, was 1st and champion, and Gilbey's Danish Duke, 2nd. The mares in this class were the pick of the country, four champions being in one ring. Of these Livesey's Orange Blossom was 1st, Barker's Loving Cup, 2nd, and Galbraith's Queen of the West, 3rd. Galbraith also had female championship with Rosador.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns were the greatest class in the show. The Scotch bred element was less fortunate than in former years. The male championship went to Deane Willis for Bapton Emperor, bought some time ago by Marr of Uppermill at a long price for his Aberdeenshire herd. The reserve for championship went to Harrison's Count Beauty, bred by Duthie. The female championship went to the Queen for a yearling heifer, Cicely. Deane Willis' Bapton Pearl, whose sire and dam were both bred by Duthie, was preferred to the Queen's by many good judges. In a very strong class of 4-year-old bulls, Stratton's

Alto was put 1st, the Prince of Wales' Stephanos bred by the Queen, was 2nd. In 2-year-olds, another lot of splendid cattle faced the judges, and by a near thing Harrison's Count Beauty got 1st, McLennan's Estimation, 2nd. In yearlings the only rare good one was Bapton Emperor, afterwards placed champion. In cows Miss Alice Rothschild's Belladrum, a well-known prize-winner was 1st, Hoskin's Countess of Oxford 16th, 2nd. All through the females made a splendid show, and there was great difficulty in placing them.

Herefords.—There was a good show all through, the Queen taking two 1sts for bulls. The Earl of Coventry and other well known breeders helped to do full justice to the merits of the breed.

Scotch Beef Breeds.—There was a good turnout of Aberdeen Angus, one of the finest cattle in the show being Proud Duke of Ballindalloch, shown by Rev. J. Bolden, Buckingham, and champion of the breed. In Galloways, Cunningham, of Durhamhill, showed most of the winners.

Dairy Cattle.—Jerseys and Guernseys were most numerous and of high quality. Scotch and Irish dairy breeds made a fair turn out.

Sheep and Swine.—There were very full entries in both classes and many splendid animals shown.

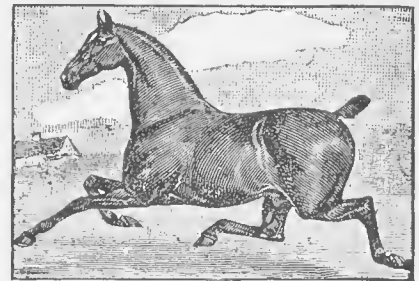
Maple Lodge Stock Farm.



LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

STILL TO THE FRONT! Young pigs for sale out of 1st Prize stock at the Winnipeg Fair this year. Herd headed by three 1st Class Boars. Proud Victor won 1st and Sweepstakes this year. See my exhibit at the Brandon Fair, or write for prices.

R. MCKENZIE, High Bluff, Man.



HACKNEYS FOR SALE.

A number of well broken single drivers and teams with one, two and three crosses of Hackney blood. Also several Hackney Stallions, pure bred and registered. Can also supply yearling Hackney Stallions with three crosses (unregistered).

RAWLINSON BROS.,
Box 20, CALGARY, ALTA.



500 HEAD

of selected farmers' DRAFT HORSES from 1200 to 1600 pounds.

HIGH BRED

CLYDES, PERCHERONS AND SHIRES.

Broken Delivered in car lots to any part of Manitoba at the lowest market prices.

D. McLEAN, Gruburn P. O., Assa.

Well Graded SHIRE HORSES

For sale. Also light blooded stock. Cross S brand, graded with imported stud since 1884. Apply to—
P. S. Dowson, Miles City, Montana, U.S.



CHOICE-BRED

Shorthorns.

For sale a number of Shorthorn COWS and HEIFERS, a well bred and well made lot. Also yearling bull Woodlawn Boy.

JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis P.O., ALBERTA.

W. CLIFFORD

Breeder of

PURE-BRED

Polled Angus CATTLE

had a nice herd on exhibition at the Winnipeg Fair this year as usual. He captured 5 prizes with 5 head. Parties wishing to go in for Polled Angus would do well to write him before purchasing.

Address—

W. CLIFFORD, Austin, Man.

Ayrshire Cattle. Red Tamworth. IMPROVED YORKSHIRE & BERKSHIRE PIGS.

A good selection now on hand, and will quote close prices to reduce stock.

Caldwell Bros, Brie-y Bank Farm, Orchard, Ont.

A new law passed by the Minnesota legislature provides for imprisonment and fine as a penalty for anyone who "cuts the bony part of the tail of any horse for the purpose of docking the tail, or who-ever causes or knowingly permits it to be done for such purposes upon premises of which he is the owner or user, or who-ever assists in such operation."

A mule up Neepawa way came to an untimely end lately. A man had been sowing oats and had gone in for dinner, leaving an empty bag hanging on the seeder. Returning an hour and a half afterwards the bag was missing, but hard by was the stiff corpse of a mule that the flavor of oats in the bag had tempted to eat. The bag was too tough a titbit even for a mule, hence the disaster that befel him.

The other day we were looking at a bunch of pigs that were gathered together for shipment to Winnipeg. Out of a bunch of one hundred or more there were only a few anything like the ideal bacon type. The rest were short "chunky" pigs and showed that they had been brought up in confined quarters. Exercise is an important item in growing good hogs. Hogs should be grown until a few weeks before they are to be shipped; then they may be put up and fattened. But the fattening process should not be carried so far as it generally is.

An improved cattle car has recently been exhibited at the Chicago stock yards. Its big feature is a series of perpendicular rollers in the sides and ends of the car which will have a tendency to prevent cattle bruising themselves, as when the animal is jammed against the side of the car it comes in contact with these rollers, which immediately turn and release the animal. The door posts are long rollers, and injury through a jam in loading or unloading will be practically impossible. The cars have an improved overhead feed rack and are finely ventilated.

In selecting our sows we always choose one with the greatest number of teats, say 12 to 14, and one possessing a long, round body, a short head, small ears and large bone. We do not care how big they are so they do not run to legs. In selecting a male pig for a breeder we follow the same idea and find it proves good. We also look closely to the hair of a hog. We want a good, fine, sleek coat, but a rough coat will not prevent us from using a hog of either sex if it fills all the other points. Now having told all about the type of hogs we select, the next point—which is as essential as the others—is the time of breeding.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has just issued a circular letter giving the names of veterinary surgeons in England appointed by the government to test pure bred stock intended for export to Canada and whose certificates will be honored upon arrival of cattle at a Canadian port of entry. It will be well for all parties intending to purchase stock in England to write to the Department for this list and other particulars about the quarantine rules, so that no mistake will be made that will afterwards result in loss. All cattle are subject to a quarantine of 90 days less the number of days occupied by the voyage.

There are three things that make it sometimes difficult to judge the true value of a horse. The horse has more fancy points than any other domestic animal. There are more peculiarities about a horse that affect value in one way or another than in any other farm animal. The horse is subject to more ailments for the reason that he is subject to more abuses than any other animal. These items afford a wide range for deception, so that a man

must have a thorough knowledge of a horse and his uses if he is able to judge intelligently and accurately all of the points that add to or detract from the real value of a horse.

We don't watch close enough, but often abuse the horse because he don't do what we want him to do before we teach him to do it, and we don't make any allowance for him to forget. When I was a small boy I saw a man with a horse hitched to a dump cart with a ton of stone in it, who had stopped in the clear-up furrow of a plowed field, with both wheels in the furrow, holding the horse by the bit, beating him to make him pull out both wheels at once; and the horse tried his best and could not pull it out that way, and after the man had worn out his goad he let go the horse's mouth to get another, and the horse turned and pulled one wheel out and then pulled the other out, which was proof to me, boy as I was, that the horse knew better about handling a load than the man did. I never saw a horse that would get right down and pull his best the second time in the same place without some change.

J. MCGREGOR & CO.

Breeders and Importers of

Western Range Horses

100 head of Agricultural, Driving and Saddle Horses now on hand.

TERMS AND PRICES RIGHT.

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Ranches—Rosebud and Bell, Montana.
Towner, North Dakota.

Head Office: FLEMING BLK., BRANDON.

Selling Agents at all principal points.

Plain . View . Stock . Farm.

F. W. BROWN

Importer and Breeder of

SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, and BERKSHIRES.

My stock are strictly in it yet—see Winnipeg Fair write-up in this issue.

Young stock constantly on hand and for sale. Write for prices, or call and see. Visitors always welcome.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and CLYDESDALE HORSES.

3 Young Bulls for sale. A number of young Bulls sired by Caithness.

PURVES THOMSON, Pilot Mound, Man.

PROGRESSIVE, PUSHING PEOPLE

Demand up-to-date railroad train service. Two fast trains leave Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee, Chicago and Eastern and Southern points, elegantly equipped with Sleeping, Dining, Cafe and Parlor Cars. Ask your nearest ticket agent for further information.

JAS. C. POND,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

2188

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

\$20 Reward.

On the evening of June 17th a team of bronchos strayed from my premises (28, 6, 15w). One brown horse, 4 years old, with two hind legs and the right front leg white, star on forehead, branded ♀ on right hind quarter; and one bay horse, 6 years old, with right hind leg white, small star on forehead, branded ♂ A on left shoulder, white leg has bad bar-wire cut outside of knee, not likely to heal for some time. Anyone giving information that may lead to their being found will receive the above reward.

WM. POWELL Stockton.

WOODBINE FARM,

CARBERRY,
MAN.



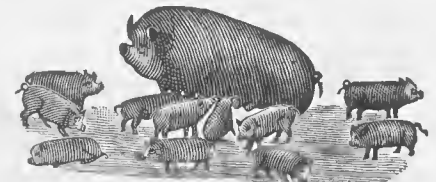
AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

S. L. WYANDOTTES.

Am booking early orders for spring pigs, and can spare a few choice brood sows. The foundation stock of both swine and poultry is from imported stock. Birds properly mated at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per 13.—S. J. THOMPSON & SON, Box 28.

GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.



Are still to the front. I am now booking orders for spring Pigs sired by my two noted boars "Fitz Lee" (an 800 lb. hog) and "General Booth," and from a grand lot of sows of the choicest breeding. Two litters farrowed in January, and sows due to farrow every month. Unrelated pairs supplied. Correspondence solicited. Address—

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,
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Breeder of SHORTHORNS. Long established, reliable pedigrees; straight dealing always. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Write early if you want them. 2185



ALEX. D. GAMLEY

Breeder and Importer of high-class

LEICESTERS.

Some fine young stock from prize winners for sale. Order early.

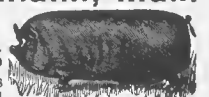
Box 193, BRANDON.

T. GOSNEY, Miami, Man.

Breeder and importer
of Registered

BERKSHIRES

A grand lot of boars and sows of March and April litters, and three sows fit to breed, sired by Lord Nelson (5169), an up-to-date bacon hog of the largest type of Berkshires, and out of matured sows of good quality. Young pigs have good length, bone, hams and correct markings. If you want a sow or boar that will make you lots of money call or write for prices.



Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

WM. SHARMAN

BREEDER OF

High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No. 50202. 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.



Moose Jaw.

A representative of The Nor'-West Farmer, accompanied by Professor Fletcher and party visited the extensive hog-raising establishment operated by Mr Holt, of Moose Jaw. The ranche is situated some two miles south-east of this prosperous railway town in the beautiful valley of the Moose Jaw Creek. Mr. Holt was found busily engaged in his garden, but readily consented to show our representative and party over his premises. After having partaken of refreshments in his comfortable and tastefully furnished dwelling, the hog pens were visited. His famous Yorkshire boar, a thrifty fellow with lots of length, came in for a great many favorable comments. The pens were all neat and tidy and contained many original and useful labor saving contrivances. Adjoining the pens is a granary provided with a windmill and grain-crusher, and some little distance to the east is the slaughter house fitted up in the latest approved style. He purchases all his feed principally corn and frozen wheat. Everything is crushed and soaked for 24 hours before feeding.

Mr Holt kills his pigs when they will dress from 100 to 120 lbs. He is catering to a special market and obtains a somewhat higher price for his prime pork than the average feeder in the neighborhood. He has at present some 300 porkers under treatment. The greater number are well graded up Improved Yorkshires; there is, however, a strong sprinkling of Berkshire and some Tamworth blood in his herd. He uses Yorkshire boars exclusively. He is deserving of a great deal of credit for having taken hold of this branch of farming and demonstrated the possibility of making it pay, in the face of repeated failures elsewhere. Mr. Holt thoroughly recognises the fact, that in a business such as his, with a small profit but frequent turn-over of capital, it is economical management, with strict attention to the small things which will tell in the end.

Broadview.

A few days ago a representative of The Farmer had the pleasure of inspecting the handsome bay stallion Amsterdam, owned by W. H. Callin, of Whitewood, Assa. The horse is now about 15 years old, but well preserved. He is a Thoroughbred of the best breeding, imported from England, and his equal will be hard to find in the west. We had the pleasure of seeing four of his colts out of mares bred to him by W. L. McCracken, of Broadview. A pair of yearlings and a pair of spring colts of good quality testify to the superior powers of this stallion. One of the spring colts is an extra nice one and is out of the well-known mare Thankful.

W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Since reporting sales I have sold 66 Short horns to parties in Manitoba, B.C., N.B., N.S., Quebec, Ontario, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, and Michigan. James Yule the hustling manager for Thos Greenway, has taken some very choice things from my herd. My herd now numbers about 120 head, having purchased the last importation of John Isaacs, gives me over 50 imported animals."

In a short write-up of the Welwyn district by our correspondent and given on page 452A the name of C. Ralph Collyer was given as having a nice piggery and breeding Berkshire swine. The name should have been F. J. Collyer.

John McGregor & Co., of Brandon, announce that they have just returned from the round-up at their Dakota ranche. The horses, numbering upwards of four thousand head, are in splendid condition this season. Foals have been plentiful and very little loss of mares. They point out that the term of broncho, as applied to these range horses, is erroneous, as the majority of them are bred from Eastern mares, sired by imported Percheron, Cleveand Bay and Shire stallions. Many of these horses will go from 1300 to 1500 pounds at three years old. They have a very fine bunch at Brandon and invite their friends to call and inspect them. See their advt. elsewhere.

Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man., writes: "I have sold 48 head of pure bred Herefords since the 1st of May, and have orders for 10 head of bulls of this season's crop, to be delivered in the fall. I must say that my ad. in your paper has helped make a good share of these sales. The following is a list of the sales for May and June:— To H. R. Lambert, Regina, the bull Valentine, 7334, winner of silver medal at Winnipeg in 1897; to H. Ferguson, Moose Jaw, the yearling, Sergeant, 918; to James Routly, Sidney, the yearling, Captain, 1056; to R. W. B. Eustace, Moosomin, calf Clarence, 1057; to T. W. Palmer Medicine Hat, 16 females and bull, viz.: Countess Wilton, 665; Countess Wilton, 666; and Constance Wilton 2nd, 668, by Tom Wilton; Flo of Ridgewood, 925; Cherry of Ridgewood, 926; Lady Blanche, 927; Consuela, 1171; and Countess Cora, 1173, by Cronkhill Chief; Stella, 1172; Comely, 1382; Gaiety, 1383; Countess Kate, 1384; and heifer calves—Cherry, Flora, Courtesy and Constance, and the bull calf Blythe Ben, by Valentine. To J. E. Marples, Deleau 26 head, as reported in July 5th issue."

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS



See regular advertisement in last issue of this paper. Absolutely SAFE for any person to use. RELIABLE in results. Special information regarding any case sent FREE on request. Write for circulars. Price \$1.50 per bottle, express prepaid.

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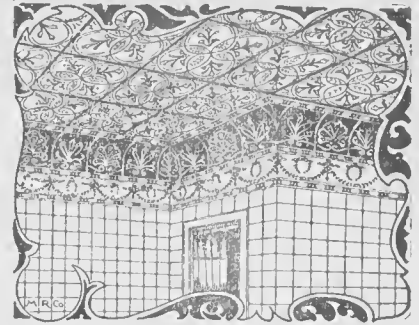
GOLD PLATED. Cut this out to us with your name and address, and we will forward this watch to you by express for examination. It is a snap-back and bezel dust-proof open face, stem wind and set, gold plated, handsomely engraved. It looks like a solid gold watch, is fitted with a jewelled American Model Movement that we warrant to give good satisfaction, and is just the watch for trading purposes. If after careful examination you find this watch to be exactly as represented, pay the express agent \$2.95 and charges, and it is yours.

Terry Watch Co., Toronto, Ont.

COLD STORAGE BUILDERS.

For Creameries, Dairymen and Butchers. References—C. C. McDonald, Dairy Inspector, and Ald. T. Cowan, Winnipeg. Prices given on application.

G. T. LAIRD, 214 James St., Winnipeg.



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more beautiful
and more economical

That's why our

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are being used by progressive people all over the country.

You can choose from designs suitable for any room of any building, with Borders, mouldings, etc. to match—they are easily applied—easily cleaned—and strictly fire proof and sanitary, giving permanent beauty, points no other style of finish can offer.

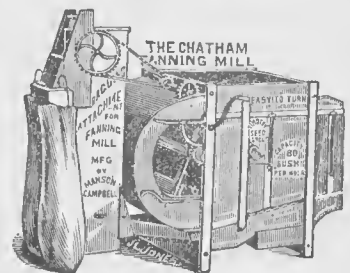
Prices are moderate—if you'd like an estimate mail us an outline showing the shape and measurements of your walls and ceilings.

METALLIC ROOFING CO. Limited

MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO.

THOMAS BLACK, SELLING AGENT, WINNIPEG.

UNEQUALLED RECORD!!



After years of use by thousands of the most progressive farmers of Canada, the yearly sales of the

CHATHAM FANNING MILL

grow larger with each succeeding season. This, with the fact that all other MILLS sold in Ontario do not equal it, is certainly the most convincing proof of its superiority. No farmer should be without a good Fanning Mill. The best is not too good for you. Write for particulars and price.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., LTD., CHATHAM, ONT.

MORDEN WOOLLEN MILLS

THE BEST WOOL MARKET
IN MANITOBA.

We are open to buy all the long Wool offered.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

When buying Stocking Yarn, ask for and get our Yarn.

Every Skein
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with this
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Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Concealed Bistoury.

N. S. E., Marney, Man.: "Can you inform me where one can get a concealed bistoury or teat knife that you tell K. Treherne, Man., to use and its probable cost?"

Answer.—A concealed bistoury can be obtained from any of the veterinary instrument makers; cost from \$1.50 to \$3.00, according to style. The J. Stevens & Son Co., 145 Wellington St., Toronto, are a reliable firm.

Excessive Salivation.

Subscriber, Whitewood, Assa.: "I have a calf, two months old. When chewing the cud a continual dropping of a greenish color issues from the mouth. The calf is hearty, eating and drinking milk freely, though failing in flesh. Please give cause and cure."

Answer.—The greenish fluid dropping from the mouth is saliva colored green by the food and runs away because secreted in greater quantity than is necessary. It indicates some irritation of the mouth or throat, and you should examine both. The mouth for defective teeth, splinters, etc., and the throat for swollen or diseased glands. Having found the cause the appropriate remedy can be applied.

Umbilical Hernia or Rupture.

F. W. S., Cluny, Alta.: "I have a heifer calf, about two months old, that has a lump on its navel (moderately hard) about the size of a pigeon egg, and its back is arched up like a camel's, and it is unable to run like the other calves; it seems to get its back up higher as it gets older. It is one of two that is sucking one cow. I know that medicine would do no good and am afraid to operate on it at that part without some advice; it appears pert enough in appearance, but unless it gets some relief soon I am afraid it will die. Could you give me any advice in your next issue?"

Answer.—Place the calf on its back, gather up the skin over the "lump" and wind a stout cord around it as close to the belly as possible and tie it very tight. If properly done the skin included in the ligature will slough off and leave a circular granulating wound which will soon heal and the rupture will disappear. There must be something more than rupture the matter with the calf to cause the camel back appearance.

Poison Ivy.

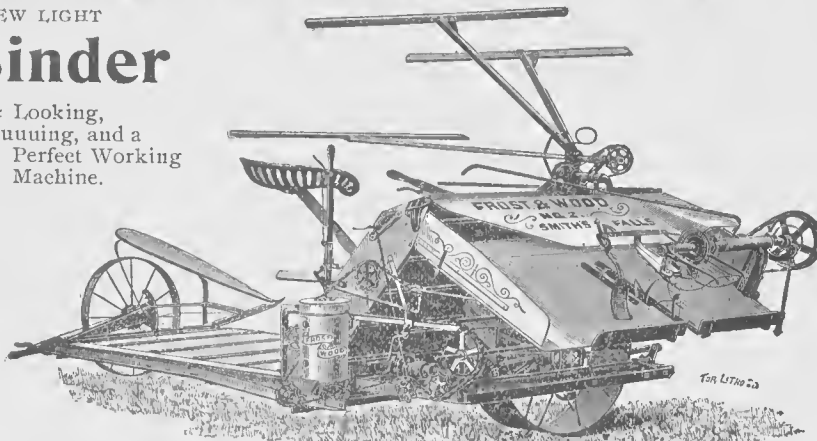
Subscriber, Hamiota, Man.: "My calves are sick, their udders and teats get sore, keep stamping or kicking, swollen round the eyes and matter gathers. The heart seems very much affected, ears hang down, nostrils are very tightly closed and the end of the nose is yellow and blistered.

THE FROST AND WOOD CO., LIMITED.

OUR NEW LIGHT

Binder

Is Nice Looking,
Easy Running, and a
Perfect Working
Machine.



All the Good Features that
others have!

THESE BESIDES:

THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited, WINNIPEG

The only Force-Feed Elevator that is made.
The Widest Elevator that is made.
Greater space for holding the grain back of the needle than any other Elevator provides.
The Eccentric Wheel gives greater and more uniform power than any other Binder.

Teats are covered with yellow blisters and get very hard to milk. The cows run with one side of the head down; want to keep in the shade all they can. Milk yield decreases, eat very little. This all takes place in about two days. What shall I do for them?"

Answer.—Your cows have been poisoned by coming in contact with poison ivy (Rhus toxicodendron), a climbing plant very similar to Virginia creeper. It produces the symptoms you describe in cattle and in man as well. Persons who are susceptible to its influence are affected by the merest contact with its leaves or stem, and cattle in browsing through scrub or bluffs become affected on the udder and head. The effects pass off gradually, but the itching of the parts can be relieved by bathing them in a strong solution of baking soda.

Unnatural Lactation.

Thos. Gosney, Miami, Man.: "Have a mare now four years old that has twice shown milk in her udder; last time very full. When coming three years old she was hurt by a stub. I bathed the sore several times with hot water and it healed all right. At that time we noticed milk to a considerable extent, with wax on her teats and all the signs of approaching foaling. At the suggestion of a neighbor I milked her several times when she was affected by the hurt, say three times a day. About a teacupful would come at a time. Last winter the milk kept coming on occasionally, say once a month, a little at a time, which milking seemed to ease. About July 7th she was stiffened a good deal when standing in the stable, and I found her udder very full of milk, and she seemed all out of sorts. I bathed the udder frequently and milked her all I could. The second day it went down to its normal size and she seems all right again. She has never been at a stud horse and I should like to learn if there is any way to account for this and get advice as to her future management."

Answer.—The wound from the stub has left behind it some cicatricial or scar tissue which involves the bloodvessels of the udder; in other words, there is a thickening which interferes with the circulation. This causes congestion of the gland to take place whenever other conditions are favorable, such as idleness and good feeding, and the congestion is the exciting cause of the milk production.

BARB-WIRE CUTS

Owing to the ragged nature of the wounds and the poison of the wire, are the most difficult of all flesh wounds to heal, and the only successful remedy is

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCERKURE

It is the greatest healing medicine ever discovered. A positive guarantee is given that if Ulcerkure will not heal any and every kind of a wound, your money will be refunded. Send a 3c. stamp for sample bottle, and prove to yourself its wonderful healing properties, especially for Barb-wire Cut.

\$1 Bottle.

Sold by dealers, or sent on receipt of price by
WESTERN VETERINARY COMPANY, Box 478, WINNIPEG.

BRANDON PUMP WORKS.

H. CATER, PROP.
Successor to J. M. Reisberry

Better than Klondyke Gold:
A GOOD PUMP
that will not freeze in winter.



We make a specialty of large Pumps for watering cattle—5-inch bore iron cylinder, porcelain lined.

All kinds of Pumps repaired, Office and Factory, Ninth St., opposite Northern Pacific Station.

Address—H. CATER,
Brandon, Man.

Write for Prices.

Agent for Myer's Pumps with brass lined cylinders and glass valve seats.

CARD OF THANKS.

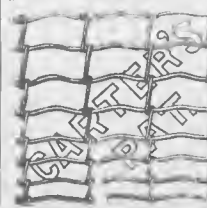
\$1370 Shoal Lake, May 29, 1899.
Received from the Miniota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company their cheque for \$1370 in full payment of our claim for loss by fire on 19th instant.

Mr. Doyle, the Manager, has paid this claim immediately upon the completion of our proofs of loss, to our entire satisfaction, and we are pleased to be able to recommend the Miniota Farmers' Mutual to all insurers.

(Copy.)

Signed,

W. R. F. COLLIS.
H. J. de WINTON.



Farmers

Make your own Woven Wire Fence, of any style or strength, and the actual cost will be one-half less than the best Fence ready made. Price \$15.00, complete with tools.

Fred Smith, Brandon

The thickening caused by the wound is most likely to be permanent, and the only thing to be done is to avoid the other causes which assist in producing congestion of the milk gland. The mare should not be left idle without exercise, and whenever work is light the feed should correspond. If milk appears in the udder milk out enough to relieve tension, but do not milk dry. Foment with hot water and rub in a little liniment of belladonna.

Bloody Milk—Diarrhœa.

W. J., Pilot Mound: "What is the cause of a cow giving bloody milk in right front teat and left back teat? The cow is three years old, in good condition, first calf, been milking three months; milk was good till four weeks ago. 2. I lost two calves; had the scours; a discharge of greenish matter from nose; a cough and frothed at the mouth. What was the matter and what should have been done for them?"

Answer.—1. Bloody milk is produced whenever a blood vessel is injured in the milk gland and the blood escapes into the milk sinuses. This can occur very easily from a trivial cause for the reason that during the period when milk production is active the gland is in a state of physiological congestion. All its blood vessels are fully distended with blood and a very slight blow is sufficient to cause the rupture of some of the smaller ones or capillaries, and oozing of blood takes place. In treating this condition, anything which will reduce the activity of the milk gland will have a good effect in checking the production of bloody milk. A good dose of salts is therefore of much use in the beginning of such a case. In later stages, milk the teats affected only once a day and reduce the feed as much as possible.

2. Diarrhœa in calves results from several causes, the most important being feeding by hand on milk that is cold and stale. Under certain conditions the milk of the mother may become unwholesome and cause diarrhœa. Another cause is found in unhealthy stables, deficient in cleanliness, ventilation and drainage. One fact seems well established in connection with the diarrhœa of calves. It is the infectious nature of the disease. Cases are on record where every cow calving in a certain byre has lost her calf from "the scours," and as a preventative the first case of diarrhœa occurring on a farm should be kept apart from the other calves until cured. Treatment consists in careful dieting and administration of medicine. Milk should be boiled and given in small quantities at regular intervals. The following draught is useful in checking the discharge:—Diluted sulphuric acid 30 minims, tincture of catechu 2 drachms, spirit of chloroform 30 minims. Give three times a day in half a pint of starch gruel.

Plowing Matches.

BRADWARDINE.

This plowing match was held on the farm of Geo. Glendinning, secretary of the institute, near Bradwardine. It was the first in the district and drew a large crowd of spectators. The judges were W. White, of Hamiota; T. Doherty, of Griswold; T. Speers, of Oak Lake, and J. McKenzie, of Bradwardine. The awards were as follows:—

Gang plows, free-for-all, 2 entries—1, A. E. Ross, 71 points; 2, A. Hunter, 51 points.

16-inch Walking plow, 4 entries—1, Wm. Croy, 91 points; 2, J. Sutherland, 77 points; 3, E. Allen, 47 points; 4, J. Redden, 46 points.

14-inch Walking plow—1, J. Goodwin,

72 points; 2, J. Stott, 62 points; 2, R. Pearson; 48 points; 4, W. Lorimer, 44 points.

Plowmen over 20 years of age that have never won prizes, 16-inch walking plow—1, E. Johnston.

Do., do., 14 inch walking plow—1, J. Lorimer, 80 points; 2, A. Atchison, 72 points; 3, T. Bell, 71 points; 4, E. Smith, 57 points.

16-inch Walking plow, age 16 to 20—1, D. A. Goodwin.

Boys under 16 years old—1, Leslie Wisner, 59 points; 2, W. White, 47 points.

Specials—Best feed and finish, W. Croy.

Best work by Verity plow, W. Croy.

Best plowed acre W. Croy.

Best groomed team, E. Johnston.

Youngest plowman, L. Wisner.

The quality of the teams did great credit to the district. Croy and Wisner had both taken part in the Virden match the day before and drove all night to be present. Wisner is only 13 and full of promise as a plowman. A. E. Brown, from Hamiota, gave an exhibition of the capacity of his scrubber, doing excellent work on a piece of very difficult scrub. This match proved one of the most attractive displays ever seen in the district, and the quality of the work throughout was of a very high character.

HIAMIOTA.

The first match of the Hamiota Agricultural Society was held on the farm of Wm. Pedlow. The entries, 13 in all, were not so numerous as was looked for, but the directors are well satisfied with it as a be-

ginning. The prize list is as follows:—

Men's walking plow, 6 entries—1, Geo. Lorimer, 70 points; 2, Robt. Pearson, 68 points; 3, Jesse Delbridge, 56 points.

Sulky plow, 4 entries—1, A. D. McConnell, 81 points; 2, Harry Milne, 71 points; 3, Jas. Milne, 65 points.

Gang plow, 2 entries—1, W. Bishop, 59 points; 2, Robt. Felstead, 49 points.

For boys under 16 years old, W. White was the only competitor, but he also got the prize offered for the best groomed team. The judges were F. Thornton, of Brandon, and E. Henry, of Oak River. Messrs. H. A. Fraser and A. E. Brown each gave an exhibition of the work of his scrub-pulling machine. Messrs. J. H. McConnell and W. J. Cowan gave addresses to the contestants and visitors.

VIRDEN.

This was the first match held in the district and proved a decided success. There was a large attendance of onlookers and a pretty good turnout of competitors. The first prize sulky plowing and that by the younger competitors was much admired, but the whole work graded pretty well, as the following scores will show. Mr. Bedford was present and gave a most interesting address.

Sixteen-inch plows—1, John Reddon, 68 points; 2, D. H. Evans, 58 points; 3, John Edwards 37 points.

Sulky plows—1, Alex. Reid, 63 points; 2, George Wiles, 58 points.

PASTEUR VACCINE

Is the Original and Successful Preventive Remedy for

BLACK LEG.

Write for particulars, official endorsements of our Vaccine and testimonials from thousands of stockmen who have used PASTEUR Vaccine upon nearly one million head in the United States and Canada during the last three and a half years, and prevented losses from Black Leg. "Single" Vaccine or "Double" Vaccine, as preferred.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. - - 59 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Judges—Mr. Wright, Oak Lake ; Mr. Buck, Virden.

Men's fourteen-inch plows—1, F. W. B. Chapple, 73½ points ; 2, W. McIntosh, 67½ points ; 3, Joseph Johnston, 65½ points ; 4, John Johnston, 65 points ; 5, K. Horn, 64 points.

Boys' fourteen-inch plows—1, Leslie Wisner, 76 points ; 2, John Johnston, jr., 70½ points ; 3, William Sproat, 68 points.

Judges—Mr. Sutherland, Brandon ; H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake ; K. McIvor, Virden.

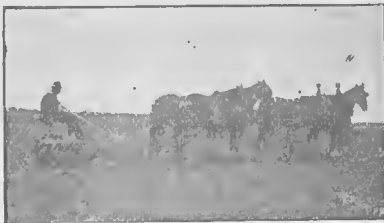
Best handled team—1, Wilmar Richmond ; 2, D. H. Evans ; 3, Wm. Sproat, jr.

Best matched and harnessed team—1, John Johnston, sr.

Judges—P. Milliken and J. Lothian, Pipestone ; D. Forsythe, Virden.

CARTWRIGHT.

This agricultural society held its first plowing match June 30th, on the well-known farm of John Gimby, sec. 31.1,14. Being a first attempt, all of the 17 competitors were local men, but the success of this first attempt will encourage the promoters to a more ambitious display in



One of the Prize-Winners at the Cartwright Plowing Match.

the future. Messrs. Jas. Laidlaw and Hec. McKellar, Clearwater, acted as judges, and we are indebted to John McKibbin for information regarding the prize list. There were four separate classes and the awards were as follows :—

14-in. Walking Plow, Men's Class.—1, Alex. Waldie ; 2, Will Poynton ; 3, David Moore.

14-in. Walking Plow, boys under 18.—1, Wm. McKenzie ; 2, Dan. Waldie.

Gang Plow.—1, Walter Robinson ; 2, Thos. Robertson ; 3, Wm. Manning ; 4, John Wray.

Sulky Plows.—1, John McKenzie ; 2, John Hildred.

Special for best finish.—1, Wm. McKenzie ; 2, Alex. Waldie.

Moore, the winner of the third prize is a workman on the section, but comes from the north of Ireland, where good plowing is in request. A. Waldie gets a silver cup donated by Lord Strathcona. McKenzie, though only a lad, is a most promising plowman, and some people thought he was doing about the best work in the field.

THE BRANDON PICNIC AND PLOWING MATCH.

This meeting was held on July 6th as usual on the Experimental Farm, and seems to get every year more interesting and attractive. Crowds of visitors from the whole country round, as well as the city, and others from greater distances were present, and the day was as pleasant as could be wished. The Farmers' Institute and Mr. Bedford did all they could to make the day a pleasant one, and they were very successful. The ladies of the Methodist church supplied creature comforts on a liberal scale and Mr. Bedford had an extra busy day.

The plowing match which decided the championship of the province for the year, only brought out half a dozen competitors, but it was very interesting for more than one special reason. The land was,

of course, summer fallow, and was a decided object lesson to those who had eyes to see them. There was a thick and strong growth of the weeds common on other land, the wet season having done much to promote this. But so great was the evaporation of moisture through those weeds, that the land they grew on was much too dry to do justice to the skill of the workmen. It broke up and showed rough through no fault of theirs giving one more example of the unwisdom of allowing a weed crop to grow on land meant for fallow. There was in this case a clear proof that this plot would have been far more profitable every way had it been plowed a month ago, besides being a good deal easier done.

This final match of the season was an object lesson in another sense. Wherever plowing matches have been held, far too much time has been allowed for the quantity of work done. This has led to such waste of time for weeks before the actual day of test that farmers were forced to shut down on matches altogether. The same difficulty is cropping up here if not to the same extent, and the proper remedy will be to re-arrange a good deal the scale of points. Allowing the proper time for feering and necessary preliminaries the time allowed then for finishing should be very little longer than is required by a good man and well-trained team to do the same amount of work at home. A team that would go very steady at home will occasionally be nervous and unsteady in a field crowded with visitors and some allowance should be made on that score as well as for extra turning on short lands. Beyond that the man that cannot get away with a fair grist of work is not the plowman we want here and the score card should be altered so as to give 15 or 20 points in favor of prompt execution. To give 30 points for weed covering and then allow time to turn every 10 or 20 yards and bury the weeds by hand is not conducive to good every day plowing, rather the reverse. All handling and "footing" should be prohibited. This for one thing would induce greater attention to the management of the chain, and to perhaps more skilful arrangement of it. An old prize plowman on the ground pointed out that by hanging a weight on the chain at the point where it touches the edge of the furrow, and arranging it so that it would be less affected by the movement of the horses, better work could be done with much less waste of time.

If the principle laid down by our best farm managers and so often held forth in The Farmer, of beginning fallow work early, is acted on, there will be fewer weeds to cover, but all the same it is in the best interest of real plowing that 20 per cent. shall be put in the scale of points for quick work, and no hand burying of weeds permitted. Time is of the essence of the contract, or ought to be.

Another unsatisfactory feature in the average plowing match is the wriggling and twisting of the man behind the plow. One competitor at Oak Lake was conspicuous for the easy and natural way in which he did his work, and he got a prize, too, though the oldest workman on the field. One point more when we are about it. Would that land not have been put in much better shape for its future purpose if a heavy roller had been sent over it next morning, to be followed by the harrows in the afternoon ? It must under ordinary contingencies be too loose and dry next spring to fit it for a good crop of wheat.

The first honors were awarded by the judges Messrs. Sissons and McCowan, Portage la Prairie, to Jas. Croy, Brandon, with 63 points. A. T. Elder, Rounthwaite, got second with half a point less, and Wil- low Elder third with 57 points.

Jas. Stevenson, Treherne, has an idea on plowing matches that is well worth noticing. He says that to start with each municipality should have its own local match, at which every man within the limits would have a chance to try his skill. As they get familiar with what is wanted, a few neighboring municipalities could club and hold a meeting, where the picked men would have the opportunity to contest for bigger prizes. Then an arrangement might be come to to contest on even terms for the championship of the province, retiring the victors after ample proof of their skill. Nobody new to the business wants to compete with first-class men from 50 miles away, and such beginners are handicapped, unless they have an even chance. His idea has a good deal in it.

Emerson did not hold its fair on the date advertised on account of wet weather. It was postponed to Aug. 1 and 2. Oak Lake was also postponed.

The Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories has made arrangements for Farmers' Institute meetings at the following places :—Saskatoon, July 25 ; Rosthern, July 26 ; Duck Lake, July 27 ; Prince Albert, July 28. The speakers will be the Commissioner of Agriculture, who will speak on "The Work and Object of Agricultural Societies," T. N. Willing, Territorial Weed Inspector, speaks on "Noxious Weeds," and G. Harcourt, of The Nor'-West Farmer, on "The Mixed Farm and Dairy."



Now-a-days nearly every woman rides a bicycle. The majority of these who do not, have failed to compass its difficulties because of nervousness. Many women after taking innumerable lessons, and trying vainly to conquer the wheel for weeks, have finally given it up as a hopeless task for this one reason.

In nearly every instance severe nervousness in women may be traced to weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs distinctly feminine. No other class of disorders so torture a woman's nerves or break them down so quickly and effectually. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure, speedy and permanent cure for all troubles of this description. It acts directly on the sensitive organs concerned, making them strong, healthy, vigorous and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It stops exhausting drains. It banishes the indispositions that precede maternity and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, nervous invalids into strong, healthy, nerve-steady women. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits. An honest dealer will not offer a substitute.

"My wife was troubled with 'female weakness' for several years," writes James Caswell, Esq., of Ocheltree, Johnson Co., Kans., (P. O. Box 61). "She had bearing-down pains and pain in back. Her periods were irregular, she would have fainting spells, the best doctors did her no good. By the time my wife had taken four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' she was completely cured. No more pain. Her monthly periods are regular, she is stout and strong. When she commenced taking your medicines she weighed about 125 pounds—now she weighs 160 pounds."

Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy of Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser;—Cloth binding 50 cents. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

Live Stock Impounded, Lost, or Estray.

Impounded.

Dalesboro, Assa.—Entire bay pony, two years old, black legs and white star on forehead.—G. T. Anderson.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One pony mare, white face, two white hind feet, branded P on left shoulder and 2 on shoulder, bay; gelding about two years old, star in forehead, branded F on left shoulder, filly two years old, white stripe in face, white on under lip and on left hind foot, branded F on left shoulder; filly, bay, three years old, white strip in forehead, white on hind feet, branded LF on right shoulder; one stallion, three years or over, bay, branded TY, little white on right fore foot, star in forehead and white part way down nose. All five are bays. A. H. Powell, S.W. qr. 14, 18, 29.

Stonewall, Man.—One black and white bull, one year old, white spot on forehead. Chas. J. Dowsett.

Lost.

Austin, Man.—One black pony, gelding, with white face and some white on one hind foot, branded on shoulder, had a leather halter on when last seen.—Alex. Grey.

Eden, Man.—Two horses, one a bright bay with white face and white hind feet, the other a bay brown with white spot on face and hind feet white to the fetlocks. They are heavy working horses, six and seven years old.—J. R. Suddaby, 5, 17, 15.

Fairmede, Assa.—Dark bay mare and yearling entire colt, both with star on face. W. C. Moffat.

Glendale, Man.—One gray broncho mare, branded on left hip. Reward.—S. Hughes, 15, 14, 14.

Grenfell, Assa.—Driving mare, color gray to foal last of May, about 1050 lbs., branded WP on right hip: \$5.00 reward. J. D. Gale.

Hamiota, Man.—Two red yearling heifers, one had rope round her neck.—A. E. Brown.

McGregor, Man.—Seven yearling heifers, six red, one light red and white, one a muley. Dark heifer, carrying small bell. Last heard of May 19th, six miles south of Bagot. \$5.00 reward.—C. H. Stephenson.

Minnedosa, Man.—One mare, four years old, stands about 16 hands high, shoes on front feet, scar on left eye.—W. LeBoutillier, 16, 15, 17.

Neepawa, Man.—One mare, branded, dark sorrel, white spot in forehead, sucking bay mare colt with her; one year old colt (horse), bay, with white legs and white face.—Peter B. Robb.

Regina, Assa.—Heavy dark bay yearling filly, white spot on forehead, and white hind foot. Reward.—E. J. Martin.

Stockton, Man.—Team of bronchos. (See advertisement page 512, this issue).

Whitewood, Assa.—One dark brown two year old filly, no white marks, no brand.—H. S. Pidcock.

Wolsley, Assa.—A team of medium heavy black geldings, branded I D on nigh shoulder.—Thos. W. Aspdin.

Estray.

Balcarres, Assa.—One sorrel horse, white stripe on face, feet all white, branded left shoulder (l). One bay horse, large white spot on face, one white hind foot, branded on left hip horseshoe.—John Balfour, 12, 21, 12.

Bear Creek, Man.—One black broncho horse, one white hind foot, having rope halter on when last seen; cream colored broncho mare branded with anchor on left stifle.—E. Alyea.

Cannington Manor, Assa.—One roan pony, branded IC on shoulder and circle on hip.—J. W. Vail, 21, 10, 1.

Carman, Man.—One small brown mare, two white hind feet and star in face, branded.—Alex. Bennett.

Dempsey, Man.—One bay filly, three years old, white hind feet, star on face, one bay filly, one year old, white hind feet. Postmaster, 6, 8, 22.

Fort Saskatchewan, Sask.—One span of mares, one small black, white face, one bay with halter on, neither branded.—J. A. Whitson.

Manitou, Man.—One spring calf, heifer, roan, with white shoulders.—E. Rooney.

McKenzie, Man.—One bay mare, three white feet, white stripe down face, indistinct brand on left hip, halter on.—Jos. Jillett, 4, 2, 9.

Regina, Assa.—One large black gelding, star on forehead, branded HR with horseshoe above; one large bay gelding, no brand, a scar on left hip, two white hind feet; one large sorrel mare, with white face, light mane and tail; one bay filly, two years old, right hind foot white, no brands; one black mare, with four white feet and white face, E brand on left shoulder.—Geo. Mollard, 13, 19, 19.

Somerset, Man.—Seven yearling calves, three red, two red and white, one black and white, and one blue.—B. Foster, Jr.

Stonewall, Man.—One black broncho, gelding with small white star on forehead, small K brand on left shoulder, clean limbed and weighing about 1200 lbs., part of leather halter still on.—R. Buck.

Valley River, Man.—One bay team, a gelding and a mare, the latter had a halter on. The horse has three white feet.—T. H. Walton, 30, 26, 19.

Summer and Fall Fairs.

Cypress, No. 1 (Glenboro)—July 25-26. Regina—July 25-26.

S. Edmonton (Strathcona)—July 25-26.

Virden—July 25-26.

Oak River—July 26.

Cypress River—July 27 and 28.

Turtle Mountain, Boissevain—July 27-28.

Emerson—Aug. 1 and 2.

Killarney—Aug. 1-2.

Minnedosa—August 2.

Central Assiniboia (Indian Head)—Aug. 2-3.

Carberry—Aug. 3-4.

Neepawa—Aug. 8-10.

Moose Jaw—Aug. 9.

Manitou—Aug. 9-10.

Rolling River—Aug. 18.

Toronto, Ont.—Aug. 28-Sept. 9.

Calgary—Sept. 4-6.

London, Ont.—Sept. 7-16.

Ottawa, Ont.—Sept. 11-23.

Morden—Sept. 27 and 28.

Lorne (Swan Lake)—Sept. 28.

At the recent annual meeting of the Holland Farmers' Elevator Co., it was reported that 117,600 bus. had been taken in through the season. The elevator is out of debt and a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared.

"The Diseases of Poultry," by D. E. Salmon, chief of the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, is the latest work on poultry. It is a volume of 250 pages and has chapters dealing with diseases of the organs of respiration, digestion, urination and reproduction diseases of the liver and spleen brain, heart and blood vessels, skin, and feet and legs. Besides this there are chapters on infectious diseases, as tuberculosis, cholera, roup and diphtheria and on injurious habits and vices as egg eating, feather pulling, etc. It is a work that will be useful to every poultry raiser, and a valuable contribution to poultry literature. It is published by George E. Howard & Co., Washington, D.C.



The Canadian Order of Foresters.

This Canadian fraternal benevolent society has over eighty Courts or Lodges in Manitoba and the Territories, with a membership of upwards of 4,000, and is rapidly increasing in numbers. It issues policies for \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, or \$2,000 to its members, and gives sick benefits to those members desiring same.

The membership of the whole order, which is distributed in every province in the Dominion, is over 32,000, all of whom participate in the Insurance Branch. Over 16,000 of the members are enrolled in the Sick Benefit Branch, and in this department the benefits are most liberal, considering the low fees.

THE INSURANCE FEES.

payable monthly, are as follows:—

Between the ages of	On \$500	On \$1,000	On \$1,500	On \$2,000
18 to 25	25..35c...	60c...	90c...	\$1.20
25 to 30	30..40c...	65c...	98c...	1.30
30 to 35	35..45c...	70c...	\$1.05	1.40
35 to 40	40..50c...	85c...	1.28	1.70
40 to 45	45..55c...	1.00	1.50	2.00

In the Insurance Fund, after paying considerably over one million and a quarter dollars, there is a surplus or reserve of over \$760,000, all accumulated from the above small fees. All this surplus is invested in Canada, considerable being in Manitoba securities.

THE SICK BENEFIT FEES,

payable monthly, are as follows:—

Between 18 and 25 years...	25 cents.
" 25 and 30 years...	30 cents.
" 30 and 35 years...	35 cents.
" 35 and 40 years...	40 cents.
" 40 and 45 years...	45 cents.

The society confines its operations to Canada, and all physically and morally qualified males between 18 and 45 years of age are accepted for membership.

For particulars, enquire of any of the officers or members of the order, or address, R. Elliott, H.C.R., Ingersoll, Ont.; Thos. White, High Secretary, Brantford, Ont.; D. E. McKinnon, D.H.C.R., or Wm. Kirkland, D.H.S., Winnipeg, Man.

An Old Friend in a New Form.

Every mother is filled with anxiety at this season of the year, and hopes that her little ones may escape the many troubles and complaints incident to child life. Diarrhoea, especially, is to be dreaded, particularly during the anxious period of teething, and every mother naturally turns to the old castor oil bottle, determined to give the little one a "dose" and as naturally turns away with an "ugh," preferring to take chances, rather than administer the nauseous stuff. All this has been changed by "Pompeii" Castor Oil, which is a pure castor oil, sweetened during the process of clarification, and is so well disguised that children take it readily. Give it a trial. It is cheaper than the commonest castor oil you can buy, because it is purer, there is no white sediment in the bottom of the bottle, and you can give it to the last drop. It sells at the same price as the common stuff, 10, 15 and 25c. a bottle. Ask for it and insist on getting it. Nearly every general storekeeper and druggist in the country now stock it.

Market Review.

Winnipeg, July 19th, 1899.

Regular business has been interfered with by the exhibition somewhat as everybody seemed to be holidaying and many country customers visited the wholesale houses, doing considerable business. Prices in all lines have changed but little since last report. The clearing house report of last week shows a continued growth in the volume of business done, both over the previous week and over the same week last year. Building operations and street improvements continue active in the city. Reports from the country show that there is a good deal of building going on. Crop reports continue very favorable and everything looks well for a heavy harvest.

Wheat.

Wheat has had a range of about two cents within the fortnight. To-day at Chicago September wheat is very slow at 72c., with downward tendency. The visible supply a week ago east of the Rockies was 34,000,000 bushels, as compared with 12,500,000 a year ago. Last year, however, was the lowest for some years, there being 47,200,000 three years ago. Indications are rather against the prospect of a change for the better in present prices. The demand for flour for both home consumption and export is uniformly dull on all markets, and that of itself will help to depress prices. Till some change in the crop conditions supervenes business will only be done from hand to mouth. Considerable wheat is moving throughout the country.

Oats

Dealers do not care to handle any more oats at present than they can help on account of their tendency to heat, and many of the oats are of very poor keeping quality. Prices at Winnipeg 40c.

Corn.

There is considerable demand for corn for feed purposes, and it is worth from 40½c. to 41½c. per bushel by the car lot on the track at Winnipeg.

Millfeed.

The demand in the east keeps up for millfeed and consequently prices are stiff here. We quote bran \$10 per ton and shorts \$12.

Hay.

Some new hay is moving, but many meadows are still too wet to touch, and it will be some weeks yet before they can be cut. Baled hay is worth \$6.50 to \$7.50 on the track at Winnipeg.

Cattle.

Cattle are coming in from the west slowly. The growth of grass has been

so rank that there has not been sufficient feeding value in it to force cattle along as quickly as was expected. Export business has not started because prices are too high. Good classes of stock will bring from 4 to 4½c. off the cars at Winnipeg. Inferior stock runs down to 3c. to 3½c.

Sheep.

A limited number of Manitoba sheep are now offering at 4½c.

Hogs.

Movement is more lively, but prices have gone back a peg or two in sympathy with eastern markets. \$4.50 per 100 lbs. is the ruling price for choice stock off the cars at Winnipeg.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamy butter is likely to look up a little owing to a little improvement in the British market. This will send more Ontario butter east and leave the western markets more open for our own make. At present creamery is worth about 15½c. at the creameries.

Dairy Butter.—The hot weather is playing havoc with stocks of butter in country cellars and stores. Only a small percentage of the butter reaching the city is first class. Dealers do not want even that, and there is no sale for poorer grades. Delivered in Winnipeg 10c. to 11c. is the going price, while off grades drop away down to 6c.

Cheese of the best quality is worth 8c.

Poultry and Eggs.

Dealers are paying 60c. per pair for live hens in the country. Turkeys are worth 11c.

Eggs.—The improvement expected in the local demand as the result of the influx of fair visitors has not materialized, and 13c. to 14c. is the price at which they are now being offered in Winnipeg.

Potatoes.

New potatoes are worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel in small lots on the Winnipeg market. Old potatoes go for 40c. to 50c. per bushel for small lots.

Wool and Hides.

The market continues active for fine wools, but coarse wool is not in demand. Long unwashed wool, 7c.; short wool, 8c. per lb.

No change in the price of hides.

—The United States Department of Agriculture are now convinced, after a thorough practical test, that tea can be profitably grown in the Southern States. The quality of that grown under expert care in South Carolina is reported equal to the imported article from China. The chief difficulty will be to get expert labor to pick the leaves, but it is hoped to train the negroes to do this.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE . .

Whitby, Ont. Magnificent buildings, pleasant and healthful surroundings, and the highest educational facilities in Literature, Music, Art, Elocution, Commercial Branches, and Domestic Science, account for the present marked popularity and success of the Ontario Ladies' College. Not only does it occupy the leading place in sound learning, but in those helpful and moulding influences that go to make up a strong, refined and noble character. Send for calendar to

Rev. J. J. HARE, Ph. D., Principal.

Persiatric Plant Spray

The most effective and highly concentrated Spray in the market. Has successfully coped with the dreaded San Jose 'Scale,' and quickly destroys all orchard and garden pests, such as grubs, worms, brown rot, fungi, etc. Contains no mineral poisons such as arsenic or Paris green. Thoroughly reliable.

Persiatric Sheep Dip

The only remedy that will positively cure Scab in sheep. It is also invaluable for the cure of Skin Diseases in cattle, such as bruises, sores, ringworm, gangrene, shear cuts, and for ridding them of vermin. Widely endorsed by the leading stock-raisers of Canada as the best preparation of its kind in the market. Try it.

Persiatric Pig Wash

This preparation acts most satisfactorily on the stuhhorn Skin Diseases in swine. Has a soothing, healing influence, healing sores and eczematous diseases, and rids the animal of vermin. It acts as a tonic on sickly, depressed animals. Used a week or so before slaughtering, it makes a handsomely dressed animal for market.

Persiatric Horse Wash

This is a preparation of highly-concentrated curative qualities for the curing of Skin Diseases, and for killing all vermin in horses and cattle. Cures Scratches, Mange, Ringworm, Grease, Eczema, Urticaria, etc. Heartily recommended by horse breeders and leading veterinary surgeons.

You cannot afford to experiment where the health of your live stock is concerned—get the best. The Persiatric goods are the standard for PURITY and STRENGTH. At your dealers, or direct from the manufacturers—

THE PICKHARDT RENFREW CO.,

Limited,

Stouffville, Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

Best Timber in Speight Wagons.

If you have no dealer convenient, write directly to us for information.

THE SPEIGHT

One-Beam
Manitoba

BOB-SLEIGH

For general use in Manitoba, N.W. Territories and northern part of Ontario. Furnished with regular bolsters; 38½, 40 or 42½ inches between stakes, or with log bunks and clevises

2 in. Runner	2½ in. Steel or Cast Shoe	6 ft. long.
2½ "	2½ "	6 "
3 "	3 "	6 "

Improved with Cast Channel Shoe projecting on each side of runner, protecting the woods and bolts.

Whiffletrees, Doubletrees and Neckyoke extra.



THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., Markham, Ont.

Dealers should write us for Catalogue and Prices.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Branding Paste.

H. R. Foulger, Urquhart, Alta: "I notice mention of the new method of branding cattle: can you tell me where to procure the acid—or whatever it is—that is used?"

Answer.—Branding paste is sold by Dr. Simpson, and by A. Patrick, of Yorkton, Assa. The Australian fluid is being imported by the Department of Agriculture for the Territories. An inquiry elicited the information that the latter had not yet been received. You had better correspond direct with the Department.

Cost of Building a House with Cement Concrete.

Robt. Greenlaw, Clauwilliam, Man.: "As I expect to build a house next summer, I would like to find out all the particulars as to the cost of cement. I was intending to build with stone until I noticed the article in The Farmer about cement concrete. The house that I expect to build will be in size 22x30, kitchen 16x24, 17 feet walls. I wish to know how much cement and cost of same delivered in Minnedosa, together with the building, or would it require a practical builder to do it? As building houses is going to be a very important thing in this part, I am very much pleased to see that the Nor'-West Farmer is giving so much information on buildings of different kinds. I have built three barns in the last ten years, and the smallest of them is 30x60. I find that I have made some mistakes, which I would not have done if I had had The Nor'-West Farmer."

Answer by Norval B. Hagar, dated Shoal Lake, July 3rd: "In answer to Robt. Greenlaw's letter of the cost of a house the size he speaks of, 22x30x17, with kitchen, 16x24x17, the cost of the cement for such a house would be, in car lots, \$186.00, and labor for same, at \$1.50 per day, \$80; total cost for cement and labor, \$266.00. The cost of gravel and stone Mr. Greenlaw would know better than I. It would take 50 yards of gravel and 20 yards of stone for such a house. And the walls need be only 10 in. thick for first story, and 8 in. for second. I might say for the benefit and information of your many readers that one barrel of Thorold Cement will build a wall with stone thirty cubic feet, and with all gravel twenty cubic feet. One man will build in wall 40 cubic feet per day, and a barrel of cement, in car lots, ranges from \$2.60 to \$3.00, according to the freight. So that by finding the number of cubic feet in wall and taking these figures, any one can find the cost of a building."

Mr. Hagar writes from Brandon, under date of July 6th: "I receive so many letters from farmers asking the cost of a concrete house that I thought I would take this opportunity of giving the probable cost of a house built of Thorold Cement. I shall take for example a house 24x30x25½, cellar 6 ft. 6 in. high, 1 ft. thick, first story, 10 ft. high, 10 in. thick, second

story, 9 ft. high, 8 in. thick. For a house of these dimensions the walls would cost:

Cement	\$207 00
Labor at \$1.50 per day	84 00
Gravel at 75c. per yard.	61 00

Total cost for walls \$352 00

The estimate for the cement might vary \$10 either way, according to the freight charges. The labor and gravel might also vary, but any one will know the price of the labor and gravel in their own locality and can change these figures accordingly."

Farming by the Moon.

Constant Reader, Saltcoats Assa.: "Through your columns, kindly refer me to some good authority on the proper seasons, by the moon's phases and zodiacal position of the moon, in which to perform the various operations in farm work—sowing, castrating, killing pigs, etc. The name of one reputable farmer in Canada or Britain who can testify to having proved the truthfulness of the indications of the moon and that there is a risk incurred by anyone ignorant of such indications."

Answer.—We are sorry that in our fairly extensive acquaintance among farmers, we do not know one that we can place as an authority on this subject. But there is a book published by L. Chadwick, 27 Pine Street, Chicago, the "Cultivator's Handbook," in which he fully explains all the planetary and other influences that affect farming operations. Canada is a long way from Chaldea, the nursery of the occult sciences, but there may be some of our readers posted, as to the best time for the operations mentioned and we would be glad to introduce them to this enquirer.

Fallowing and Breeding.

A. Reader, Brandon, Man.: "Kindly let me have following information through your valuable columns:—1. How deep would you advise plowing for summer fallow, land that has been pretty well run out? 2. What breed of sheep would you recommend for breeding for mutton? 3. When would you advise having sows farrow, breeding them twice a year?"

Answer.—1. There is no exact depth that will suit every kind of land, but there is a better and worse time of the year. It is already too late for the very best fallow work, which should be done preferably in June. This being a wet season, if you begin at once it may not be too late. The usual course, and perhaps the best for this country, is to go an inch or rather more below your last deep plowing. It is not the superior value of the deeper earth that gives importance to fallowing. Plant roots find most of their food near the surface, but if possible they will go much deeper in search of moisture. Subsoiling or stirring up the lower layer of the soil a few inches further down than the plow will go is now regarded by sound authorities as superior to very deep plowing. When the steam plow was introduced in England 30 years ago the vegetable mould was buried under clay, and it took years to restore the fertility that was lost by following unreliable teachers on this question. If you go two inches below where you went the last time you plowed deep it will be as good or better than if you went much deeper.

2. It is difficult to advise anyone in the selection of a breed of sheep, or for that matter any breed of live stock. They are all good and the choice must be with your own personal taste. Of the short-woolled breeds the choice will be between the Shropshire and the Oxford Down. In the long-woolled mutton breeds you will have to choose between the Leicester,

Cotswold and Lincoln. Rams of any one of these breeds crossed upon grade ewes will give good stock for mutton purposes.

3. The first litter on or before the middle of March, the second as early after as she can be got to breed. The success will depend quite as much on the management as on anything else.

The Tuberculosis Scare.

Professor Wrightson, in the English Agricultural Gazette, makes the following remarks:—

"The pleasure of dairy farming has been somewhat marred by the idea of unsoundness in so large a proportion of our cows. It is to be hoped that ere long our knowledge will at least be sounder than it appears to be, and probably our cows are sounder than our knowledge. The seeds of disease, alas! are sown broadcast, even in the fairest scenes, but no human measure can eradicate them. There is such a thing as knowing too much, and life would not be worth living if we could see the approach of disease and death. It is well, no doubt, to eliminate as far as possible all predisposing causes, but to detect, in a manner which may be termed prophetic, the germs of a disease which has not declared itself, and which may remain latent until death intervenes from totally different causes, is going a step too far. If an animal is diseased, by all means isolate it or destroy it; but to do so because an animal reacts to a reagent and thereby exhibits a tendency, is, I repeat, going a step too far. All animals have this tendency, for it is evident that although an animal does not react to-day it may react to-morrow, or at least shortly. The test to be effective should be constantly used. A cow free this summer may not be so in the autumn, and hence a system of monthly testing would be necessary.

"Animal food, bacon, cheese, butter, cream and milk have always been regarded as wholesome foods, and they are as wholesome now as ever. Why should we terrify ourselves with wondering whether animals used as food, or their products used as food, may have the seeds of disease or death in their bodies (which must be the case) when they are apparently healthy, thriving, or yielding large quantities of good milk? As well might we question the wholesomeness of hares, rabbits and poultry, and have every chicken subjected to a tuberculin test before we wring its neck. To such preposterous lengths might we be led but for the strong common sense which happily rules. I trust, therefore, that the scare which has lately prevailed will soon be moderated, and that attention will be fixed upon animals which are diseased, and not on those which exhibit tendencies or liabilities to disease. As well might a crusade be set on foot against the salads, raw fruit, oysters, or any other food of like description which must be exposed to the invasion of germs. They are absolutely everywhere. In water, in air, in all crowded assemblages of people, they positively reek. In all railway carriages they abound, and in in cabs they are ubiquitous. They are in the cow-house and in the kitchen. They must be in every breath inhaled, and yet we live. Too much has been made of the germ simply because we have only lately discovered that he is universal."

—The Minister of the Interior has decided to grant a commission of enquiry, composed of independent and reliable men, who will be authorized to investigate the grievances of the western farmers and grain dealers against the elevator monopoly. They will take evidence during the recess of parliament.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

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WINNIPEG, JULY 20, 1899.



DOES THE SHOW BENEFIT THE FARMER?

All depends on the use he makes of it. If he strolls through the exhibits of improved machinery, farm produce and stock without discrimination or investigation, the sight of them can do comparatively little good. He needs a holiday, and may at the fair, whether it be big or little, manage to combine business with pleasure very much to his advantage. It is delightful to see so many holiday makers with not a sign of intoxication and on this point at least we may boldly challenge comparison with any other English speaking community on the face of the globe. But there may be too many "attractions" with too little in them. Horse racing and nigger "hoe-downs" may be overdone, to the neglect of more important issues. Some people think we have too much of them now. What think you? We would like an expression from our readers on the question, not with a desire to find fault but if possible to assist the directorate in making the fair a still greater success.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

The series of summer institute meetings under the auspices of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, have been very successful. While eighty to ninety per cent. of the meetings were well attended nearly every delegation reports that one, sometimes more, of their meetings was poorly attended or failed altogether. In some cases the slim attendance is easily traced to a suspicion that the institute system is nothing more or less than a political dodge to gain more votes for the Government. Such shortsighted, deluded men should attend a meeting on purpose to learn whether the institute delegates talk politics or not. The Farmers' Institute system is non-political. The delegates are sent out to talk upon agricultural subjects, not politics. Any delegate who talks politics while on the platform should be reported at once. If he cannot leave politics alone he has no business addressing meetings where agricultural topics are the order of the day. The institute meetings are devised to help the farmers and they can help make these meetings more useful to themselves by promptly exposing any man who will dare introduce politics. Then confidence will grow that these meetings are on the square and are what they are announced to be.

In other places the failure of a meeting or the cause of a very slim attendance is due to utter indifference on the part of the officers, usually the secretary, who takes no trouble to let it be known that a meeting is to be held. It should be compulsory for every secretary of an institute or agricultural society to advertise the meeting by means of large posters, well put up throughout the district. A copy of the poster should be sent to the Department. If this could be made a condition in obtaining the Government grant, we believe it would aid materially the institute work.

GOOD MONEY, WELL SPENT.

It sometimes needs a good deal of wisdom to lay out money. To get satisfactory results it must be laid out in the right way, at the right time, and in the right place. The Winnipeg Exhibition, just ended, furnishes a good example of such an investment, by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Shorthorns are on the boom all the world over. Not the kind of boom in which men lose their heads, and fool away good money for speculative results. The Shorthorn boom is a proof of the growing conviction in the minds of beef producers that their business is worth caring for, that well bred sires are the only sure source of good every day cattle, and that the Shorthorn fills the bill. The men who believe in the Shorthorn are not at all eager to debate about the points of difference or alleged superiority of their breed in contrast with rival breeds. But they labor very intelligently, we think, to build up for their specialty a character that its patrons can depend on for its quality and permanence. And having got together a strong combination for the advancement and mutual improvement of their stock interests, they plan to lay out money in such a way as to advertise it to the best advantage. That is the reason for their liberal premiums, offered to the western breeders, and the event shows the wisdom of their policy. Worthy ambition, combined with the desire to win money and honor, has induced the western men to go east and spend money freely on the best specimens that money can buy. From the parent home of the Shorthorns specimen importations can now be seen in the best herds of the west, and nothing in the

east is too high priced or too good for our aspirations. The worthy secretary of the association was on the fair ground all through the week and had ample evidence that his directors did a wise thing and made a most profitable investment when they arranged to put their money on the premium list of Winnipeg's Industrial fair.

One point more is worth noting in this connection. During the fair, Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, well known in the Ontario show ring, has bought four of the crack specimens at the Winnipeg fair to add to his fighting force at the coming Toronto exhibition. This looks like "carrying coals to Newcastle," but it shows the quality of what we have. We can afford to spare one or two and still have a pretty long string of good ones to keep at home.

POST GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with the announcement in his annual report the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture is making arrangements for encouraging graduates of agricultural colleges receiving aid from the Federal Government to pursue post-graduate studies in agriculture. At present he is making a register of all graduates who wish to take up such a course. From this list later on those persons who furnish the best evidence of having peculiarly good qualifications for aiding in the work of the Department will be chosen. The number chosen may be somewhat limited at first, but the work of the Department is very large and room can be found for quite a few. This is a move in the right direction, and Secretary Wilson is to be congratulated upon having taken it. It is another onward step added to the many he has already taken since he took up the work. In strange contrast to this progressive action we may note that the Ontario Agricultural College has provided fellowships in Biology and Botany, but none in Agriculture or Horticulture. The universities can train men in Biology and Botany, but not in Agriculture. An Agricultural College of the standing of the Guelph College should have two or three fellowships in Agriculture, Horticulture and Agricultural Chemistry. These should be provided for first, as being representative of the main work of an agricultural college. Secretary Wilson is setting a pace that our Canadian Government will do well to watch and emulate.

STOCK INSPECTION IN THE TERRITORIES.

The new Territorial Stock Inspection Ordinance went into force on the 1st instant, and it is learned that some 50 inspectors have been appointed to carry its provisions into effect. The ordinance provides for the appointment of an inspector for each shipping point, who has power to appoint a deputy to act in his absence. This is an improvement on the old state of affairs, when two or more inspectors acted for each point; the result generally was, that the work was not attended to owing to the fact that "what is every one's business is no one's business." Now that the Department is administering this ordinance it will be able to fix the responsibility upon one man. The main feature of the new ordinance would appear to be the section requiring the production of bills of sale covering the stock about to be shipped, or in lieu thereof, a written consent from the recorded owner of the brand upon such stock.

The principle involved is, that when an animal does not bear the recorded brand of the shipper or consignee, evidence should be forthcoming to the effect that such person has a right to ship the animal. This seems a perfectly sound argument, though there may be practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the letter of the law. It is a very important matter that western stockmen should be well protected against cattle thieves, and there can be no doubt that this provision fills the bill. It is therefore, to be hoped that inspectors and shippers will work together amicably, which, with common sense on the part of the Territorial Administration, cannot fail to make this section of the ordinance workable. The action of the railway companies in refusing to sign live stock contracts without the production of a Government certificate, will, of course, have a tendency to simplify matters materially and render compliance with the ordinance on the part of shippers imperative.

Another important change is the abolition of hide inspection. In lieu of this lutchers and others are compelled to keep certain records. The old brand ordinance made provision for the inspection of all hides, but in practice the objections to this inspection were so great that the law became a dead letter. Once a hide was folded and frozen or dried up it was impossible to read the brand upon it. Very little protection is, therefore, lost to western stockraisers in the repeal of this procedure.

Much discussion and agitation has taken place in the Territories with reference to the whole question of stock inspection. Everyone concedes that some sort of an inspection is absolutely necessary, but opinions are divided as to the best system. A number of people claim that the inspection should take place at some central point, through which all stock would have to pass, and that the work should be done by salaried men and not at a fixed rate per head, as at present. A very little thought will, however, convince such people of the impracticability of such an arrangement. In the first place, the west-bound stock could not be inspected at all all owing to the fact that at present there is no common point where all such stock would have to be unloaded. In nearly every case stock is run through from starting point to destination without watering. The only place where the eastbound stock could be inspected is at Winnipeg where a Territorial official would have no jurisdiction, and where he would, in any event, have no means of ascertaining whether such stock had been shipped fraudulently or not.

In the country to the south of us, inspection is carried on at the market points, such as Omaha, Chicago, and other centres. The proceeds of the sale of stock are remitted direct to the recorded owners of the brands through the stock association. This cannot be done here because our stock does not change hands until it reaches the old country. It is, therefore, clear that nothing short of an efficient system of local inspection will meet the case and the new stock inspection ordinance is evidently calculated to provide such. The main weakness of the system is that at 5 cents per head there is not sufficient money in it for inspectors. It is worthy of consideration whether the inspection fee could not be raised, without inflicting any injustice upon stockmen, so as to secure better services on the part of inspectors. If such a measure is not feasible and difficulty is experienced in securing the best men available as inspectors, probably some supplemental grant through the stock association would be advisable. Everything depends upon the manner in which the inspectors perform their work. The stockmen cannot afford to put up with

neglect of duties in a matter of so vital interest to them.

—Most people would think Labrador the last country in the world to want improved stock. But a beginning has been made. The pioneer animal is an Aberdeen Angus bull, from the coldest district of Aberdeenshire.

—The Grass Binder Twine business appears to be flourishing in Minnesota. There is now a factory at work in St. Paul employing 250 hands. A similar factory is at work at Oshkosh in Wisconsin, and a still larger one will be started at Superior. It has been repeatedly asserted that grass can be got here suitable for the purpose, but this is an error. We have never been able to find one sheaf of the variety of grass used for this purpose.

—It seems strange that farmers will do almost anything rather than own up to having a horse about the place affected with glanders. Surely by this time the nature of this disease is known to every farmer. A farmer near Moose Jaw has lost 13 head in three years because he would not attend to the matter when it was first discovered. His own loss has been heavy in consequence, and he has been spreading the disease to the neighborhood. If men like this one have not the sense to look after their own interests by stamping out the disease as quickly as possible, they should be made to pay for every horse lost by the disease in the neighborhood.

—One of the institute speakers told us that while at Emerson they learned that there was a man near there with a clean farm. The delegation visited the farm, went over it carefully, and found that there were no weeds on it. The neighbors call this man a crank. Through years of patient, determined labor he has cleaned his farm and is trying now to keep it clean. But when his neighbors will not keep their farms clean, how is this man to succeed in keeping his land clean, without a great deal of extra labor? This man is getting from seven to ten bushels an acre more than his neighbors, which surely pays him for being a weed crank. We wish there were hundreds of such cranks in Manitoba.

—In several ways evidence is coming out that the day of the scrub male is drawing to a close. By encouraging the pure breeds and doing as much as possible to repress the mongrels all our governments are working in the right direction. The latest evidence of this is the selection by a capable agent of the Dominion Interior Department down in Ontario of a carload of pedigreed Ontario Shorthorn bulls for distribution among our western Indian reserves. Three that were delivered at Edmonton were greatly coveted by progressive breeders there. The Farmer very strongly sympathizes with such men as the Lamerton farmer in our last issue, whose efforts at improvement are so badly blocked by ignorant foreigners.

—When rascals disagree there is some times a chance to get at the truth. An expert chemist lately discharged by the Western Glucose Trust, has given interesting evidence before a congressional committee of investigation. As examples of imitation food products, he says that the by-products of corn flour, in the form of ordinary corn starch, are used for cheapening wheat flour; that corn oil mixed with olive oil is used as a substitute for cod liver oil, and also instead of cotton

seed oil; that pure olive oil cannot be bought for less than \$1 per gallon, but that olive oil is mixed in Italy and Spain with corn oil and sold here for thirty cents; that corn oil and linseed oil are so much alike that only experts can tell the difference, and that large quantities of the mixed oils are sold for pure linseed oil. The revelations are by no means exhausted.

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The Winnipeg Industrial.

The leading fair of the province has come and gone. The first three days of the fair did not witness as many visitors as was expected. Farmers' day was disappointing in attendance, being the 12th of July, other attractions cut in on the attendance. Citizens' day saw a full house—largest on record. American day was not so large as that of last year, although excursions from the south brought up more people than ever before. Threatening weather in the early part of the week and on Friday evening no doubt curtailed the attendance and slightly reduced the receipts. The strong features of the exhibition this year were the display of dairy produce, the machinery exhibit and the live stock, particularly the Shorthorn cattle. The live stock parades were exceptionally good and enjoyed by all.

tions. The quality, too, was very high. Out of 18 entries for creamery prints, 7 scored over 96 points. In 50 lb. creamery packages 6 entries scored over 96, the winning one, the Newdale creamery, making 97½ points. This lot won the sweepstakes for best creamery butter, which makes the third time this honor has gone to Newdale. In the assorted creamery package 8 entries scored over 96 points. This means close judging, and as the quality was so near alike the decision turned upon the neatness and cleanliness of the exhibit. In the creamery prints the R. A. Lister Co. won largely because their prints were clean and smooth; the paper used we thought rather poor, but being a thin paper, it folded closely over the butter, giving a smooth, nice appearance to the prints. In fact, all the way through neatness and cleanliness were the turning points in deciding where the awards should go. Some butter was too highly colored; a

large amount of field instruction. The most serious fault he found with the cheese was its mottled appearance, most noticeable in the white cheese. This he thought due to the development of too much acid and allowing the curd to become too cold before being put to press. Another objection was the stable flavor found in some exhibits. This is accounted for by the fact that the smudge is generally made of stable manure. The exhibits this year of print butter were characterized by the absence of fancy designs. Manitoba should be proud of her dairy exhibit this year.

DAIRY MACHINERY.

The exhibits of dairy machinery attracted a great deal of attention. Next to the dairy exhibit in the space between the two entrances the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. had a nice exhibit of their Alpha DeLaval separators. A dog-power attached to a separ-



Snap Shot of some of the Prize-Winning Cattle at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition,

As they were lining up to take part in the Live Stock Parade on the evening of Friday, 14th July, 1899.

THE DAIRY EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of butter and cheese was a very large one, the building being completely filled. Much praise is due the energetic director in charge, D. Munroe, and his assistant, for the tastefully arranged display. Through the directors' efforts nice blinds have been put on the windows to keep out the sun's rays. This has added much to the appearance of the building as well. The temperature of the building was kept quite low and the butter in fine condition. The judge, Prof. T. L. Haecker, of Minnesota, was loud in his praises of the butter exhibit. He said it was the finest exhibit of butter he had seen in the west. Although Minnesota is quite a dairy state now, yet they could not get together such an exhibit of butter. In one section there were 40 entries forward, while 17, 18 and 20 exhibits were staged in a large number of sec-

few tubs were not filled full enough; a tub should be filled level full, whereas a crock should not come up high enough for the flange of the lid to press into it. With the exception of half a dozen tubs, the balance of the exhibit was good exhibition butter. Quite a number of stone crocks were shown, and while not so nice for display, they are good things to keep butter in. In the dairy prints, Harvey Johnston, of Logan, Iowa, showed a nice lot of butter done up in parchment paper, then in a thin wooden casing, and but for the fact that his print had his name stamped on the block, would have got a higher place.

The quality of the cheese was high, and Prof. Haecker spoke of its great uniformity. The salting, coloring and style of finish was very even and uniform. The faults, such as they were, as well as the merits, were also uniform, and this, to his mind, showed a

ator and run by a dog attracted a good deal of attention. They also exhibited a pony tread power. Next was the exhibit of the R. A. Lister Co., who showed a good line of their Melotte separators in various sizes, also of their Alexandra machines. A small gasoline engine for running a separator was carefully examined by many visitors. A Disbrow combined churn and butter-worker shown by this firm was also inspected.

A full line of easy-running Mikado separators were shown by The Manitoba Cream Separator Co., and S. M. Barre had forward the American separator. David Maxwell, Paris, showed a nice line of ball-bearing, easy-running churns. The Gould, Shapley, Muir Co. exhibited a line of bee supplies.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

Owing to the fair being a week earlier and the season two weeks later than last year,

the display in this hall was not as good as it was last year. R. Alston made a very large exhibit, and several others made creditable displays. Some very large samples of ripe strawberries were shown, gooseberries, red and white currants and canned fruits were also forward. The cut flowers and wreaths were nice. One of the most interesting exhibits in the building was the case of wild flowers shown by John Kitson, Macdonald. It contained nearly 60 different varieties, all named correctly. It was a study for lovers of wild flowers.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

Whatever criticism might be made on other points there was no discount on the display in the main building. The trade exhibits were ample and elegant, though plainer and every-day requirements were not absent. Very much praise is due to the various city firms represented for the taste and decorative effect of their abundant and varied exhibits. Upstairs the lighter articles found place, and here again the influence of ripper experience told on the quality and artistic arrangement of the varied combination of fancy and plain goods, which included a very large number of loaves of bread, plain and ornamental. The art gallery was well filled and the quality quite up to that of previous years. The eastern artists contributed a full and pleasing variety. Taken altogether, the main hall was well worthy all the praise we can here give it.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

In this building the interest was not up to the mark of former years. Owing to the lateness of the spring and earliness of the show, the vegetable display was considerably shorn of its last year's dimensions. A fortnight's time just now makes a great difference on the garden crops of Manitoba, and this year the difference was against the show.

Grain also showed considerable shrinkage in the number of entries. But the first prize Red Fyfe wheat shown by Harvey Coates, of Pomeroy, in competition for the Union Bank's prize of \$100, was the worthy successor of the many choice lots that have year after year won the red ribbon of Manitoba wheat growing. It weighed a good 64 lbs. to the bushel. This district is well-known for its fertility. Last season it had one of the finest crops in the province, and the quality of this and smaller prize lots could hardly be surpassed in any place or season. Messrs. Mellon, Portage la Prairie, made a very good second exhibit, which got first prize at home the week before. Very fair specimens were the winners of other prizes in the grain sections. For the \$75 offered to attract from any agricultural society in the whole west samples of grain and grass seeds, Virden was the sole exhibitor. Its worthy president, Mr. Stephens, never fails of his duty, and the repeated victories of the society in this competition are only one kind of proof of his public spirit. One noticeable exhibit in the hall was the fine sample of flax seed from W. E. Baldwin, of Manitou. Edmund Drury had a nice lot of wild grasses, and there were choice collections in cultivated sorts from the Stonewall district.

THE MACHINERY EXHIBIT.

One of the most striking features of this year's exhibition was the large increase in the machinery exhibit. It is an index of the wonderful development that is taking place in our country. That half a dozen new American firms should seek to establish themselves in this country is of itself very gratifying, but it is full of significance of another kind. These firms would not seek to introduce their goods unless they saw in this country great possibilities for the expansion of trade, i. e., that there is a great future before it. Then, too, it showed that they have confidence in the country and confidence in the people of the

country. The increased exhibits of the old firms doing business is also an index of how they view the situation. The enlargement of the hall greatly increased its capacity, but it was taxed to its utmost. The space allotted for threshing machinery was fully occupied with a fine array of these powerful machines.

THE ROGUE'S GALLERY.

The noxious weed tent of the Department of Agriculture was a busy scene during the exhibition this year, as it was last. It was in charge of the Department officials, assisted by Rev. W. A. Burman, lecturer on Botany, St. John's College, and the special assistance of Dr. Fletcher, of Ottawa. The principal weeds of the province were displayed, the mustard family, stink-weed, rag-weed, twitch grass, Canadian thistles—about 80 specimens in all. The seeds of quite a number of the worst weeds were shown in little bottles. A small living plant of the famous Russian thistle, as well as a mature dry one, was shown. Farmers learn here at once the name of weeds that trouble them, or learn to know plants, so that when they come on their farm they will recognize them.

In the east end of the top flat of the main building were some very meritorious botanical collections, including a host of weeds injurious to agriculture. It would be well if the equipment of every country school included just such a collection, from which the teachers could give object lessons on the distinction between noxious weeds and weed-like plants.

THE HORSES.

The display of horses at this year's exhibition was certainly not up to the mark in point of numbers, and although there were many notable exceptions, the quality of the animals shown left much to be desired. The deficiency in numbers may be largely ascribed to the action of the C. P. R. in refusing to continue the privilege of free transportation of exhibits hitherto enjoyed, and no doubt freight charges, although small, were sufficient to keep many farmers from exhibiting. We hope the C. P. R. authorities will see their way to restore the former privilege, so essential to the success of the live stock exhibition. The quality of the animals is something which the breeders have to a great extent in their own hands, and they are to blame if they fail to make use of the best sires at their command.

Clydesdales.

Clydesdales were a slim collection compared with former years, and in the class



John Davidson,
Ashburn.

Judge of Heavy Horses at
Winnipeg Industrial, 1899.

for stallion, four years and over, there were only four entries. J. A. S. Macmillan's Burnbrae was easily first. A grand young horse now just reaching maturity, and showing great improvement over last year's form. Geo. Cartwright's Golden Hero 2nd and Donald Ross' Aberdeen 3rd. Only one 3-year-old stallion was shown, a good colt, a trifle coarse in the legs, owned by Mr. Reed-Byerley, of Cook's Creek. In the brood mare class J. B. Thompson's Lady Almondale, a mare of great quality, took first, and was also successful in the next class with two of her progeny. John Wishart, of Portage la Prairie, took 2nd with Lady Granite; Wm. Jones, of Atwell, 3rd.

Reed-Byerley carried off the prize in the 3-year-old filly class with Lady Ellen, no competition. Purves Thompson, of Pilot Mound, showed two good fillies, Lady Macarthur 2nd, a 2-year-old with splendid shoulders and good action, took first in her class, and a yearling, Scottish Maid, from the same sire, Sir Patrick, got second in her class. John Wishart, of Portage la Prairie, won first in the class of foals with a well-grown filly by St. Gation. Lady Almondale, J. B. Thompson's grand mare, was again to the front in the mare, any age, class.

There was no competition in the stallion and three of his get class, and Geo. Cartwright, of Russell, had a walk-over with Golden Hero and three of his colts.

Shires.

The Shires were represented by only two horses. One, the grand old horse, Blacksmith, now owned by H. Woodman, Rathwell, was first. The other, a bay horse, King Tom, the property of J. B. Brooks, of Cavalier, N. D., was well topped, but might have had better legs. In competition with the Clydes, the red ribbon was awarded to Mr. Macmillan's Burnbrae.

Draft Horses.

The Draft horse class brought out few competitors, and while most of the animals exhibited were of good quality, they were decidedly on the light side for a heavy draft class. Alex. Cumming, Lone Tree, had several good ones and carried off first for brood mare with foal and first for foal. D. T. Wilson, Assensippi, took first for mare, any age, and also had the best 2-year-old, but faulty in the hind legs, being toed out. Cartwright showed a good mare and two handsome 3-year-olds, taking first and second in the class. Four heavy draft teams were shown, all of good quality, the first prize being awarded to a low-set, blocky pair of bays owned by A. Lawson, Thornhill.

General Purpose.

In General Purpose horses the competition was keener, and some excellent horses were shown. D. T. Wilson took first for brood mare with Gentle, a mare that is hard to beat, as she has won in this class for seven consecutive years. He also had the first and second prize yearlings, two good fillies, but rather coarse for this class. The third prize filly, owned by Cartwright, was more of the type wanted, but had an ugly head. D. Fraser & Sons, of Emerson, showed some excellent colts by their Thoroughbred horse, Disturbance, but a little on the light side. J. E. Russell, of Madford, showed a roan filly in the 2-year-old class that was an easy first. She is a handsome filly and came near winning in the class for mare or gelding, any age. Some excellent teams were shown, Arthur Edwards winning the red ribbon in the class 2,700 lbs. and over, with a grand team of bays, D. T. Wilson's gray team taking first in the light class, though, to a casual observer his team looked to be over the weight. They are a beautifully matched pair, full of life, and deserved the honor.

Standard Breds.

Standard Breds were well represented. The 3-year-old stallion class contained several good ones, and it was only after much consideration that the judge, Dr. Willoughby, awarded first to J. M. Benson's horse and second to Pathmont, owned by George Lawrence, of Killarney. Sharper blood was again in the 3-year-old class when J. G. Hargrave's colt, Gordon Sharper, a handsome chestnut, strongly resembling his sire, took first; Knittel Bros.' Wildmont colt, Alcalava, second; and Moffatt's Harry Staunton, a good colt, third. D. H. Chambers, of Wawanesa, has a promising colt in College Chum, but his first was an empty honor, as there were no other 2-year-

olds shown. Some excellent colts by Touchet were shown, but there should have been more of them.

Roadsters.

The Roadster class brought out many good ones, both in the youngster classes and single and double drivers. It is suggested that another year it might be wise for the directors to add a section for stallions to this class, not with the idea of putting a premium on mongrels, but of providing a class where many horses could be shown which were ineligible for other classes or might be unable to win a place in a pure-bred class. Sometimes a pure-bred animal, through loss of necessary papers to prove registration, becomes ineligible for the regular classes, and if a roadster class were open it would give him a chance to compete. In this way standard breeds, thoroughbreds and hackneys could meet on a common ground. A well-matched team of blacks, driven by Dr. Hinman, took first prize. They are even-gaited and stylish, but deficient in speed. The second prize team of bays had much more of the roadster gait about them. Third prize went to a team of half-breeds by Kilburn, owned by James Bray, of Longburn. A pair of thoroughbreds by Dean Swift were shown in this class by F. C. Douglas, of Tantallon, Assa., one of them a particularly nice, breezy looking mare. The single driver class brought out a large class, in which were several good roadsters. Mr. McDonald, of Virden, won the first prize with a very handsome and stylish driver. J. A. Mitchell's mare second, a perfect beauty, but small, and D. Fraser & Sons third.

Carriage Horses.

The Carriage class was, as usual, headed by Knittel Bros.' Knight of the Vale, a grand horse, looking as gay as a peacock. A good yearling colt by this sire, out of Cossack Maid, was shown by the same owners. D. Fraser & Sons exhibited some good young stock by their old horse, Disturbance, taking 1st and 3rd in the 2-year-old class and first in both the yearling and foal classes. H. L. McDiarmid, of Headingly, had some excellent colts to show in this class, taking second for a well-grown, straight colt, with splendid legs, by Knight of the Vale. T. D. Stickle, of Carberry, again won the red ticket with his stylish pair of carriage horses. J. W. Macdonald, of Emerson, second, with a well-bred pair by Sharper and Wildmont. In the single carriage horses a good lot faced the judge, and Jos. Maw, of Winnipeg, won first with a very stylish bay mare, a little low in flesh, but otherwise hard to find fault with.

Hackneys.

Hackneys were only represented by the stallion class, and R. I. M. Power's March Past, a handsome horse, with plenty of action, took the red ribbon, J. A. S. Macmillan's Prince Dancelt, second, the latter a grand horse, too, but rather fat and not as active as the former. Mr. Wishart's Claimant, third, a good colt, but undersized and not quite up to the mark in regard to action.



D. H. Charles,
Galt, Ont.

Judge of Hackneys and
Ponies at Winnipeg
Industrial, 1899.

Thoroughbreds.

Thoroughbreds were well represented in the stallion classes. Jase Phillips, owned by J. J. Murison, Winnipeg, a compact chestnut horse, took the red ticket,

while the blue went to a new importation from Ontario named Rumpus, a wonderfully active animal, and third to Power's Hard Lines, a prize-winner of last year. Mr. Swan's Hudson Bay is also deserving of favorable mention.

In the next class, for stallions best calculated to improve the common stock of the country, the palm was easily awarded to Mr. Thompson's Dermot, a beautiful chestnut, with plenty of size and substance; second to Dr. Shaw's brown horse, Dr. Hurd, and third to D. Fraser & Sons' game old horse, Disturbance. Dr. Shaw also showed an extra good colt in the stallion yearling class, besides taking other firsts with his brood mare Fulda and filly Dawlie.

Saddle Horses.

Saddle horses were numerous, but The Babe, shown by Mr. Pickering, of Minnedosa, a big, up-standing bay gelding, the type of a weight-carrying hunter, was a sure winner. The blue ticket was awarded to a rangy light bay gelding owned by E. A. McLoig, of Moosomin, and the third prize went to a Winnipeg horse owned by H. W. Husband.

Ponies.

The Pony class was chiefly represented in the saddle class, a large number coming up for judgment. First prize was awarded to a handsome, active gray mare shown by A. B. Fleming, of Brandon, the second going to Mr. Pickering, who also exhibited another pony highly commended by the judge, Mr. Charles.

CATTLE.

It was expected that the rate charged by the C. P. R. for carrying stock to the fair might keep back a large number of previous exhibitors. No doubt it kept some of the smaller breeders back, but any one having good stock and a chance to win came out. The result was that the average quality of the stock shown was better. This is a decided improvement. It is not numbers so much as quality that counts, and it is certainly better to win on a few well-fitted animals than to take a third or fourth place with poorly-fitted ones.

In accordance with his announcement at the close of last year's show, Premier Greenway did not compete this year, but was induced to make an exhibit. His exhibit of cattle consisted of 32 head, and occupied the whole of one building, which was tastefully decorated with bunting. The building was constantly thronged with visitors, and the obliging manager, Jas. Yule, was kept constantly busy answering questions and showing his stock. Four Ayrshires were shown in the pink of condition. They consisted of last year's champion bull, Surprise of Burnside, and three cows, which were sold before the fair was over at a long figure. The balance of the exhibit were Shorthorns, headed by the champion bull of last year, Judge. He was in perfect bloom and was much admired, especially when the young stock by him won first and second places in the calf class. Judge was supported by some seven or eight other young bulls, all of individual merit, and some of them imported. The sweepstakes cow of last year, Gem of Athelstan, was there in fine fettle, as well as many other good females, imported and home-bred. The name of every animal was on a card above it, so that all could find the name. The animals were kept clean, well-bedded, and Mr. Yule is to be congratulated on the excellence of his exhibit, for it added much to the show of cattle.

W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., placed the awards in the beef cattle class, and gave, we think, very general satisfaction. There were one or two cases where from the ring-side it looked as though the best animal had been turned down, but the judge laid great stress on handling qualities. So

even were the contestants in some sections that it was almost a toss-up which way the prize went. It was in cases like this that superior handling quality counted, and it turned the scale more than once. The well-fitted animal thus has always the chance to win. Mr. Watt is evidently a lover of the roans.

Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie, Ont., an Ayrshire breeder, placed the awards in the dairy classes. His awards gave general satisfaction, though it is always hard to get a breeder of one breed to judge animals of another breed with the same attention to detail of fine points that he would give to his favorite breed. Last year's judge, a Holstein breeder, G. W. Clemons, of St. George, Ont., laid great stress on dairy animals possessing a good development of dairy points as well as sufficient stamina. The judge this year seemed to lay great stress on a strong back and sound constitution along with essential dairy points.

Beef Breeds—Shorthorns.

The large and fine display of Shorthorns was the chief feature of the cattle exhibit.



Wm. B. Watt,
Salem, Ont.

Judge of Beef Cattle at the
Winnipeg Industrial, 1899.

The liberality of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association in granting a large sum of money to be added to the prize list had the effect of bringing out a large entry of very fine and well fitted stock. We feel sure the Association will be pleased with the success that has followed their efforts to help this the most popular breed of the west.

The secretary of the association was present and expressed himself as being delighted with the exhibit. Several eastern breeders were present and followed the judging with interest. A number of the prize-winners go back to Ontario and may appear in the show ring later on.

The contest for first place in four-year-old bulls was a hot one for though a small class of three it brought together two champions, Topsman, J. G. Barron's well-known champion bull, and Caithness, the eastern bull by many expected to be champion last year. Though now in his eighth year, Topsman is wonderfully well-preserved, and is as active as a kitten. He was shown in fine fettle. He is a marvelously even, thick-fleshed bull, with extra well-filled quarters, deep flank and fine ribs, great heart girth, an extra well-covered back, and a good handler. The set of his horns might be better, some think them strong. He has a strong masculine head, indicative of prepotency and strong constitution, such as one likes to see in a bull at the head of a herd. Caithness was shown in fine form by his new owner, Purves Thomson. He has lost none of his good fleshing qualities and was looked upon by many as the winner, but the judge, after careful examination, sent Topsman to the front. Third place went to a massive, well-fleshed bull, 16th Crown Jewel, weighing 3,000 lbs., and a recent importation from Ontario by W. S. Lister. He is a good bull, but was in too hot company to win.

Three 3-year-olds were shown. F. W. Brown's Lindhurst III, a smooth, thick-fleshed, low set, red fellow, that won third last year as a two-year-old, was placed first. He has developed and set out wonderfully since last year. His strongest competitor was Robbie O'Day, shown by A. Graham. This bull was in the ring, too, last year and has grown and filled out splendidly, has an even cov-

ering of flesh, handles well, but did not have the wealth of flesh possessed by his rival. He is a little higher off the ground and in another year should be a massive bull. He is proving a successful sire, and several of his get won in the younger classes. Third place went to a recent importation from Ontario from Gaunt & Sons, by H. L. McDiarmid, Winnipeg. Only two 2-year-olds were shown, Geo. Allison getting first for Lakeview Chief, a nice young bull of Thos. Speers' breeding, and second went to W. S. Lister for a red bull of his own breeding.

Yearling bulls were a strong class of seven. In the ring were three animals imported from across the herring pond, but only one of them found his way into the prize list. This was Baron's Pride, a nice, smooth white roan, imported by H. Cargill & Sons, Cargill, Ont., and shown by Thos. Speers, Oak Lake, in fine bloom. He was well fitted and carries a very even covering of flesh, stands straight on his legs, with level back and under line. He was early picked out for pride of place, but many thought that D. Allison's Riverside Stamp, a sappy, mossy coated animal, bred by T. Russell, last year's judge, would come in for first. He is a larger animal, deep, and carrying a wealth of flesh, but not quite so straight in his lines as the other. Third place went to Village Duke, a March calf, shown by W. E. Baldwin and bred by A. Graham. This young bull is developing nicely; he has a good strong back, is thick-fleshed and blocky and full of promise. This left Barron's imported bull, Nobleman, by Clan Alpine, and W. S. Lister's Prince Alpine (imp.) without a place. Nobleman is a straight, smooth, red bull of great quality, but he has had too heavy a season to stand well in such company. He, however, is full of promise and will yet be heard from. Lister's roan is another good bull that will be heard from in the future.

Bull calves made a ring of nine entries that were all good and gave the judge some trouble to place, and even then he did not satisfy everybody. Andrew Graham's Chief Justice, by Manitoba Chief, was looked upon from the ring side as the undoubted winner. He is a fine appearing calf. He was the biggest in the ring, is straight, smooth and deep, thick-fleshed and of Graham's own breeding and raising. He was, however, to the disappointment of many, only given third place. The judge preferred two smaller calves, sired by Judge, last year's champion bull. They were a pair of roans, well-fitted by Jas. Yule, and shown in the pink of condition. The first prize calf, Royal Judge, is out of Roan Mary, and was shown by J. S. Robson, of Manitou. The second prize one, Dreyfus, is out of Alvino's Pride, and until a short time ago was the best calf, but the other has developed and set out rapidly. We believe it was the superior handling qualities of these two calves that placed them first. W. Lynch showed two good ones, so did Lister.

Eight bull calves of the calendar year faced the judge, and first place won by Alex. McNaughton, Roland, for Master Butterfly, another of Graham's breeding, being sired by Robbie O'Day; W. S. Lister's Crocus, imported in dam, was placed second, and D. Allison's Daisy's Pride, out of Daisy of Strathallan 12th, and sired by Hillary, was awarded third place. F. W. Brown showed a fine broad-backed calf, but too young to win. J. S. Gibson, of Morden, showed a fine young calf of his own breeding, but he, too, was in good company and is deserving of meritorious mention.

In the contest for best bull, any age, Topsman, Lindhurst III and Baron's Pride were out, and the coveted honor went to the old bull, Topsman, which adds another crown to the laurels he has won in the Winnipeg show ring.

Nine cows, 4 years old and over, came into the ring. W. S. Lister showed five good cows and won first for Rosabella, a thick, heavy-fleshed red cow of his own breeding, by Vice Consul (imp.), and second for Indian Princess, a very smooth, sweet, well-covered cow, and a good handler. Third went to Brown's Gaiety V, a roan of good quality and a good breeder. This left the first prize-winner of last year and a first also at Toronto without anything. Barron showed Red Baroness 3rd, a good red cow, but the roans were most in demand.

In 3-year-olds first place went to a roan imported cow, Jenny Lind 4th, bred by Sir Arthur Grant, Money Musk, Aberdeenshire, and shown by J. G. Barron. She is a large, smooth, well-fleshed cow and well-deserving of first place; third place went to Rosa V, a capital red cow from the same herd, and second place to W. S. Lister's Crocus 24th, an imported cow, a very sweet roan, suckling a calf.

Jubilee Queen, shown by her new owner, D. Allison, and a first prize winner as a yearling last year, was an easy winner as a 2-year-old. She has set out well during the year and is now a very thick heifer with a wealth of flesh, well-filled neck vein, great heart girth and good handling qualities. When she came out for sweepstakes for best female, any age, it did not take long to give her the award. A white heifer, heavy with calf of his own breeding, was shown by Lister and awarded second place. Third place went to J. Gardiner Cypress River, for Blossom, a heifer of W. C. Edwards' breeding, and sired by Scottish Knight. She is a nice, smooth, well-fleshed red animal. This left two capital even heifers of Barron's, sired by Topsman, and one of Ayeerst's, without a place.

Yearling heifers made up a ring of ten and were perhaps the strongest ring shown. Lister showed three well-fitted animals, one of them an imported heifer, Caroline II, a nice roan; D. Allison showed three glossy-coated ones and prize-winners last year as calves in Jas. Yule's hands. They have all developed well. Brown showed two, one of which was of his own breeding, and Graham and Barron one each of their own breeding. The first draft brought out two of Allison's, one of Brown's, Lister's Caroline II, and Graham's Golden Belle. Of these Allison's Crimson Cloud, a thick, even heifer, with a well-filled shoulder vein and good back, was sent to first place; Graham's Golden Belle, a straight, dark red heifer that promises well, was placed second. The contest for third place lay between Brown's Rosamond VI, a deep, straight, good-backed heifer, and Lister's imported heifer, Caroline II, which looked well from the ring side, but did not handle quite so well, and we think it was this point that turned the scale against her, for the award went to Brown.

Seven made up the ring of heifer calves. Walter Lynch's Grizette, a roan by old Village Hero, and a twin with Grey Hero, one of the bull calves shown, was placed first. She is a very sweet, trim deep heifer that promises well. A. Graham showed three, all by Manitoba Chief, two reds and a roan, and won second for Necklace of Pomeroy and third for Princess. These three fine heifers were well fitted and shown and speak volumes for Graham's careful breeding and feeding. Only four heifer calves of the calendar year were out. First place went to Brown for a nice handling roan out of Gaiety V, by Lyndhurst III. Barron secured first for rather the plainest looking one of the lot, yet an extra good deep bodied one. Third place went to Ayeerst for his Crimson Duchess, a calf out of Crimson Queen by President (imp.).

Graham got the special prize offered by W. S. Lister for four calves under one year, owned and bred by one exhibitor, and the diploma given by the Pure Bred

Cattle Breeders' Association. Graham's calves are all by Manitoba Chief. Lynch got second for four fine calves.

The prize for bull and two of his get, bred in Manitoba, went to Barron's Topsman, with Louise and Red Baroness 3rd; Brown second.

W. S. Lister got the first and Ayeerst second for cow and two of her progeny.

Barron, Graham and Lister entered for herd, bull and three females, females to be bred in Manitoba. Awards were placed in the order named. Barron also got the special gold medal.

In the open herd, bull and four females, any age, Barron was again the winner with Topsman at the head. Lister second and Allison third.

The contest for the best female, any age, brought out four first prize winners, and after some consideration it was given to Allison's Jubilee Queen.

The specials offered by the D.S.B. Association for herd of bull and four females, any age all under two years old, brought out three herds, Graham's, Allison's and Lister's. We rather looked to see the thick, heavy fleshed herd of Allison's secure the coveted red, but it went to the somewhat smaller, but compact, well built smooth, sweet, even herd of Graham's, and second to Allison.

Polled Angus.

The herd of John Traquair, Wexlyn, was missed this year. The exhibitors were, A. Cumming, Lone Trec; Hon. W. Clifford, Austin; and A. B. Fleming, Brandon. The breeders of the "Doddies" should take a leaf out of the Shorthorn men's book and bring their cattle out in similar form and bloom. If they do not think enough of their cattle to fit them so that they will show to good advantage, how can they expect them to grow in popularity? The bull sections were rather small. In the aged section Clifford's bull was placed first and also sweepstakes. In the younger sections Cumming's stock was to the front. The female sections were better filled. In the aged section Clifford was first, Cumming second. In all the rest Cumming was first, also winning the herd prize. Both Clifford and Fleming came in for several seconds.

Herefords.

This was nearly a walk over for J. E. Marples, Deleau, who was out with a fine string of animals, well fitted and in fine bloom. W. Sharman's large and excellent exhibit was missing this year. He had out only four animals. One 2-year-old bull which won first in his section and a number of grade beef, dairy and fat animals. John Wallace, Cartwright, made several entries, winning second for aged bull, first and second for bull calves, and first for two calves under one year, bred and owned by one exhibitor. The rest of the awards went to Marples, whose cattle would have stood sharp competition.

Dairy Breeds—Holsteins.

The black and whites were not shown in their usual excellence of finish. Quite a number of the animals were in low flesh, sun-burned, and showed that but little time and care had been spent upon them. J. T. Hutchinson's exhibit was missed, but quite a number of his animals were shown by a new exhibitor of Holsteins, A. B. Fleming, Brandon. Oughton Bros. won first and sweepstakes for their large son of Daisy Teake's Queen that was placed third last year. He has developed considerably and is going to make a massive bull. They also got first for bull calf, Jas. Glennie & Son did not have out their aged bull, but won a first, two seconds and a third, while a yearling son of Daisy Teake's Queen won first in the hands of R. Waugh. Fleming had three seconds and a third. Potter made two entries and got two thirds. W. E. Baldwin, Manitou,

popular and useful breeds. The Greenway lot this year were represented by 29 head of choice pigs. The Berkshires, four in number are headed by Kingelere. The Yorkshires were headed by Yorkshire Bill, last year's champion, there were also nine young boars of choice breeding, seven young sows. Stamina, the champion sow of last year, was present in fine fettle, and another with a nice litter. All the regular exhibitors were present with their hogs in fine shape.

It takes very good stuff, indeed, to get awards here, and the men who compete know their business too well to bring in anything else. This department is, in its own way, one of the most useful in the show and the farmers take a very keen interest in the various breeds as here shown.

Berkshires were most numerous and all the sections were well filled up. R. McKenzie, High Bluff, is one of the oldest standing exhibitors and spares neither care nor money to keep up his herd to a high pitch of quality. His most formidable rivals are F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, and A. Graham, Pomeroy, and both are very strong men, not only in this department, but elsewhere in the show. Mr. Graham had the serious misfortune at the very start to get badly wounded by the tusk of his boar, while showing him in the ring, and had to be taken to the hospital to have the wound attended to. In his absence his stock was put through the ring and had full justice done to it. His accident was much regretted by his many friends, and it is hoped no serious ultimate results will follow it. All through the sections the fight between McKenzie and Brown was both close and keen, and it took even so good a judge as J. G. Snell considerable time to make up his mind on their respective merits. McKenzie showed a sow, over six months, imported from the noted breeder, Gentry, of Missouri, and it was a near thing between her and Brown's 18 months Prairie Flower for the female championship. McKenzie showed three sows of his own breeding, under six months, of rare quality, which he thinks the best he ever raised. He had special prize and diploma for boar any age and diploma for herd, with a fair list of other honors. F. W. Brown has been equally careful to breed from the best foundation stock, and with a long string of other awards had special and diploma for sow, any age.

Yorkshires were all round a good lot, though the fine herd of Premier Greenway was missed from the ring. Here the principal contestants were A. Graham and Jas. Bray, Longburn, Wellington Hardy, also from Pomeroy, following with stock started from Graham's breeding. Oughton Bros. and A. B. Potter helped to fill the bill. Graham had a good deal the best of the game, scoring for herd and special on boar, Bray doing the same on sow. This breed is getting well to the front in popularity, and this exhibit will help it a good deal.

Chester Whites were well represented by W. McBride, Portage la Prairie, R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound, and K. McLeod, Dugald. The prizes were pretty equally divided, and a lot of good swine went through the ring. McBride had the specials for both boar and sow, any age.

Tamworths.—L. A. Bradley and W. E. Baldwin were the contestants in this breed and managed to make a pretty close fight of it. Mr. Baldwin had a boar under a year, imported from England, and got special for herd. Mr. Bradley had a very large sow on which he got special and diploma.

Poland Chinas are the favorite hog of the United States and easy feeders anywhere. W. L. Trann, Crystal City, had some very good ones, but had to divide the honors with W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ontario. Oughtons and Fraser & Sons also showed a few.

K. McLeod had it all his own way in Suffolks, and J. Glennie showed some very fine bacon pigs in the fat class.

POULTRY.

The exhibit in poultry this year was the largest on record. Birds were shown from all parts of the Dominion, and 72 entries were received from Wisconsin. We trust Mr. Hoyt will visit us again from Whitewater, Wis., and remember the quality of our birds. We learn he only succeeded in winning one first and that in Dark Brahmas, with only one entry, but his exhibit of pigeons was one of the finest to be seen at any show. The strongest classes were Barred Rocks, Leghorns, Light Brahmas and Wyandottes, in the order named.

In Light Brahmas, H. A. Chadwick, St. James, was again successful, winning first in pairs; S. G. Newhall second, and J. W. Higginbotham, Virden, third; in chicks, J. W. Higginbotham won first. Light Brahma Pens, Ancona Poultry Yards, Winnipeg, won first. This pen also won the silver cup presented by H. A. Chadwick for best pen of poultry, any breed.

Cochins.—In Buff, Hon. Thos. Greenway was first on pairs; 2nd, F. D. Blakely; 1st pen, F. D. Blakely.

Cochins, Black.—C. E. Smith, 1st; S. Ling, 2nd. Partridge, Hon. Thos. Greenway, 1st; W. Anderson, 2nd; Meadow Glen Poultry Yards, 3rd.

Dorkings.—1st, C. Midwinter.

Houdans.—S. Wise, 1st; C. Midwinter, 2nd; J. Wilding, 3rd.

In Hamburgs and La Fleche, C. E. Smith won most of the prizes.

Langshans.—1st, H. A. Chadwick; 2nd, Meadow Glen Yards.

Leghorns, White, Single and Rose Comb.—All prizes were won by G. Wood, Louise Bridge.

Leghorns, Brown.—1st, Amos Williams; 2nd, T. G. Taylor.

Minorcas, Black.—1st, C. Midwinter; 2nd, Thos. Reid.

Pair Polish, Golden.—Hon. Thos. Greenway, 1st.

Pair Polish, White Crested.—Meadow Glen Yards.

Pair Polish, Silver.—C. E. Smith.

Pair Barred Rocks.—1st, G. H. Grundy; 2nd, Wm. Rutherford; 3rd, A. G. Luxton. Chicks.—1st, E. B. Lemon; 2nd, W. Rutherford; 3rd, C. Midwinter. Pens.—W. Rutherford 1st; E. B. Lemon, 2nd.

White Rocks.—A. G. Luxton, 1st; C. E. Smith, 2nd. Buff.—W. H. Ross, 1st; pairs and 1st pen; J. Todd, 2nd pair, 2nd pen and 1st chicks.

Wyandottes, Gold.—1st and 2nd, S. Ling.

Wyandottes, Silver.—S. J. Thompson & Son, Carberry, 1st pen; G. H. Grundy, Virden 1st pair; H. W. Balls, Portage la Prairie, 2nd on pair.

Wyandottes, White.—1st pen, J. Kitson, Macdonald; 2nd, E. Coatsworth. Pairs.—1st, Geo. Wood; 2nd, Jno. Kitson.

Buff Wyandottes.—F. McArthur, 1st.

Special Class.—Crested Ducks, 1st, J. Kitson.

Anconas.—1st, Ancona Poultry Yards.

In Bantams the principal exhibitors were H. A. Chadwick, H. W. Balls, Wm. Anderson, J. W. Higginbotham, and Meadow Glen Yards, all getting their share of prizes.

Turkeys.—M. Maw, C. Midwinter and A. G. Luxton were the principal exhibitors.

The medal for heaviest turkey was won by M. Maw; C. Midwinter won 1st and 2nd on chicks.

Embden Geese.—1st and 2nd were won by Jno. Kitson, in chicks, C. Midwinter winning all firsts in Embden, Toulouse and White.

Pigeons.—Jno. Kennedy, H. W. Balls, and Meadow Glen Yards won the principal prizes.

Incubators.—1st was won by C. Midwinter; 2nd, J. T. Low.

Eggs, Light Color.—1st, N. Brown; 2nd, Ed. Brown.

Eggs, Dark.—1st, Ed. Brown.

Eggs, Heaviest.—H. W. Balls.

A complete list of awards will appear in our next issue.

A model of the Grafton Truss Suspension Bridge, shown at the Winnipeg Exhibition, by Royal Grafton, Mt. Charles, Ont. The structure is carried by heavy iron truss rods and bolts, 2½ in. in diameter. It will carry a weight of 50 tons and will last for 60 years with reasonable care. All expansion cords are encased in galvanized iron. Three of his improved truss bridges were erected in Dauphin municipality this season and two more are to be erected next month. These bridges have been a great success throughout Ontario during the last ten years. Mr. Grafton's address for the next two months will be Dauphin, Man.

Shoal Lake.

This society held its fourteenth annual show on July 5th and 6th. The first 12 of these were fall rains, but the interest and attendance at the fair just held could not have been surpassed at any season. There were over 1000 visitors on the second day and all were delighted with the number and quality of the exhibits. The district around is as fertile as it is beautiful and the farmers show their interest in the fair by the number and quality of their exhibits. Messrs. Menzies topped the list with 70 entries and several others had full entries, mostly in pure bred stock. Besides the show proper there was a most interesting programme of other sports. The grounds have recently been enclosed and greatly improved and a capital race track formed; the directors using their best endeavors to make their show worthy of the hearty support they enjoy from their

Was Never Well

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Has Given Her Permanent Health.

"I was a pale, puny, sickly woman, weighing less than 90 pounds. I was never well. I had female troubles and a bad throat trouble. I came across an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla and had faith in the medicine at once. I began taking it and soon felt better. I kept on until I was cured. I now weigh 103 pounds, and never have any sickness. Hood's Sarsaparilla will not cure. My blood is pure, complexion good and face free from eruptions." MRS. LUNA FAR-
SUM, Box 116, Hills Grove, Rhode Island.

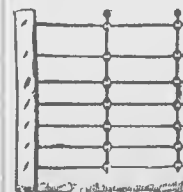
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25¢.

WIRE ONLY 2½c.

FENCE MACHINE FREE, LICENSE FREE, WITH 100 RODS.



To introduce the Diamond Grip Fence in new localities. Don't have to wind wires around each other (like old woven fences), as cross wires are gripped and protected from weather. Can never slip or break, five times as strong, and lasts ten times as long as any woven fence made. Can use Plain, Coiled Spring, Twist or Barb Wire. Cheapest Fence in the end ever invented. Write quick to

CANADA FENCE CO., LONDON, CANADA.

See us at Winnipeg and all large Fairs.

constituents. A very pleasing feature was the number and quality of the exhibits made by the ladies of the district. Four of these ladies made an aggregate of about 160 entries. In almost every department, outside and in, the competition was very keen, and every prize was well earned. The directors are to be congratulated on the success, financial and otherwise, of this show. Special mention must be made of the dairy produce of the district, which through the enterprise of Robt. Scott, has gone all the way to China and Japan. There is no finer dairy district in the whole west and the enterprise of Mr. Scott has done much to bring it into promise. A special prize for dairy butter was given by Mr. Scott on this occasion. In addition to their other efforts to popularize their district show, the directors have had several capital photographs taken, one of which appears in this issue of *The Farmer*. We are sorry we did not get a report of the leading awards for publication in this issue.

Portage la Prairie Fair.

The Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society were blessed with fine weather for their annual show on July 5-7. The number of entries was larger than last year, in spite of the falling off in fruit, vegetables, roots and ladies' work occasioned by the early date of the fair. The track was in good shape and the racing events were interesting and the directors are delighted that the Manitoba record was lowered on their track. They hope to have in a few years the finest show grounds in Manitoba, as additions and improvements will be made to it continuously for a few years. The attendance the last few days of the show was very large and encouraging to the directors.

HORSES.

The total entry was larger than last year. Only two Thoroughbred stallions were shown. Dermot, F. J. Thompson's new importation, a fine rangy, active, strong-boned chestnut horse, was placed first over Dr. Rutherford's well-known favorite.

In Standard breds, only three stallions were shown, and one mare and foal. Quite a large class of carriage horses were out, but the banner class was the roadsters, the number of entries large and the quality high. Saddle horses and ponies were out in good numbers. The awards in some of the carriage classes varied a little from last year. Dr. Hinman, of Winnipeg, and R. I. M. Power, Carberry, placed the awards.

In heavy draught horses some good animals were shown in every section. Only one heavy team was shown, by D. Little. Two agricultural teams were shown, R. McCowan's being first. Four general purpose teams were out, and it took some time to decide where the first prize was to go. It finally went to J. Ross, and second to Wm. McCaskey, and third to D. Little. W. G. Lytle's Clyde stallion, Ivanhoe, was the only one shown, and John Wishart showed a number of fine female stock. Chas. Cuthbert placed the awards.

CATTLE.

F. W. Brown had out the Shorthorn herd he intended showing at Winnipeg the following week. It was headed by his well-known bull, Lyndhurst 3rd, in fine form. It is needless to say that he was first, and diploma bull. A bull calf of great merit out of the old bull was first for calves of 1899, though the smallest in the ring. Brown secured quite a number of awards for female stock. John Gerie showed a rangy 3-year-old bull recently brought in from the east. Henry Little,

Oakville, and A. J. Fraser, Oakland, showed two nice two-year-olds, the latter's being placed first, though somewhat smaller. In yearling bulls three new importations from the east were shown by T. L. Bell, T. E. Wallace and Thos. Sissons. Prizes were in the above order. Walter Lynch, Westbourne, showed three fine bull calves by Village Hero, and a red by What For No. All were in fine form and Grey Hero, the larger of the two roans, was placed first, though many looked for Brownie, the red one, to get it. A twin with Grey Hero, Grisette, was first as yearling heifer. Fraser and Wallace, as well as Brown, showed calves of 1899. T. E. Wallace exhibited a fine pair of red two-year-old heifers.

Dr. R. H. Robertson, of Portage la Prairie, exhibited a fine two-year-old Guernsey heifer from the Hon. Sydney Fisher's farm. J. Webster showed two Jersey cows and a superior bull calf of Mrs. Jones' breeding. S. R. Snider, of Flee Island, had out a nice young Ayrshire bull and two heifers imported from Ontario. Jas. Glennie, Longburn exhibited his famous Holstein herd and secured his share of the prize money. Quite a few grade animals were shown. Jas. Still, Ripley, Ont., placed the awards in the beef classes and W. M. Champion, Reaburn, those in the dairy classes.

SWINE.

The exhibit of swine was somewhat larger than last year, and the quality throughout was of the best. Jas. Glennie, the well-known Holstein breeder, placed the awards.



F. W. Brown,

President Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society.

Berkshires.—F. W. Brown had his famous pigs out in good form. His stock boar, Western Boy, needs no introduction to our readers, nor does Tippecanoe. The former was placed first and also won the special diploma given by the Swine Breeders' Association. His Cora Bell, an aged sow, was the diploma winner. He secured all the first awards and six seconds.

Chester Whites.—In this class Wm. McBride showed a bunch of well-fitted pigs and secured all the first prizes, diplomas for best boar and best sow, as well as several second prizes.

Yorkshires.—Jas. Bray, Longburn, was to the front in this class with his famous hogs. He secured all the first prizes and a number of seconds, besides the Swine Breeders' Association's diploma for best boar any age and diploma for best sow any age. His pigs were shown in good form. His aged sow and litter of 12 fine, even growthy pigs were much admired. His other sows were good typical examples of the bacon hog.

Tamworths.—All the first prizes in this class, as well as many seconds, went to A. L. Bradley, Portage la Prairie. His aged boar, Sir Richard, bred by W. E. Baldwin, of Manitou, was much admired. So was his aged sow, a very large animal

of good quality, brought up from Ontario.

No fat hogs were shown, but H. S. Garrioch, of Portage la Prairie, showed a grade Berkshire sow with a fine litter of pigs by Bradley's Tamworth boar, Sir Richard, and won three prizes with them.

SHEEP.

The exhibit was rather small, yet larger than last year, and some excellent sheep were shown. Quite a number were just from the field, and others had only been shorn a day or two.

Leicesters were shown by D. Sinclair, Oakville, in very fine form, especially his aged ram, which was first at Portage and third at Winnipeg last year.

Cotswolds.—F. W. Brown showed some ten head, and secured all the first and a number of second prizes.

O. W. Bailey was awarded first and second for two Shropshire rams and his two pair of fat wethers were well fitted and should give a good account of themselves at Winnipeg. K. McKenzie showed a good Oxford ram.

POULTRY.

The exhibit was a very creditable one, both in numbers and quality. Though early in the season the young chickens were well grown, considering the backward season. J. Kitson, Macdonald, showed W. Wyandottes W. Leghorns, B. Javas, and B. Rocks in fowls, a number of chickens, and won a goodly number of prizes. He also won with Crested White and Rouen ducks and Embden geese. Mellon Bros., Portage la Prairie, had out a large exhibit of fowl and secured their share of prizes. They showed L. and D. Brahmas, G. Polish, and W. I. Games, and Bantams, W. Holland turkeys, Toulouse and Embden geese and a pair of waxies. In chickens they were winners with D. and L. Brahmas, W. Cochins, B. Langshans, G. Polish and Pekin ducks. D. Mandeville, Oakville, showed only seven entries but captured six prizes. His B.P. Rocks and L. Brahmas were the largest and finest shown. His Brahmas, hatched the 20th of May, were well grown. He had seconds in W. Leghorns and W. Wyandottes. W. H. Ball had out a large exhibit and won many prizes. He showed Buff and White Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, W. C. Polish and Games. In chickens he showed a nice lot and won a good share of prizes. Other exhibitors and prize winners were W. Wood, Thos. McCleary, G. C. Armstrong, W. H. Ross, and W. V. Rowland.

GRAINS AND VEGETABLES.

The first things noticed on entering the agricultural tent were two fine bunches of Bromo grass, which was nearly five feet in height, and a bunch of Lucerne, both shown by B. G. Creelock, of Langerton Farm, Burnside. The display of grain was much superior to that of last year, but still not as large as one would look for from the famous Portage Plains. There were 11 entries of wheat, H. Mellon and A. E. Mellon securing first and second places, K. McKenzie, jr., third, and R. Gibb fourth. Six bags of white oats were shown; W. N. Cuthbert 1st; R. McCowan 2nd; Geo. Tidsbury 3rd. In black oats A. E. Mellon was 1st and J. Ferris 2nd. Quite a few samples of barley and timothy were shown, also flax and peas. A. E. Mellon won 1st for best collection of grain, second place going to J. Thomson. The display of vegetables was very small and some well preserved ones of last year's growth were awarded prizes. Early summer shows are not favorable to the fine display of vegetables usually made at the fall shows.

The fair was also too early for a good show of fruit, and one each of red and white currants composed the green fruit. All the preserved fruit was last year's.

There was a nice display of flowers. O. C. Midle, E. H. G. G. Hay, Dodmead, John Kitson, and Mrs. John O'Reilly being the principal exhibitors.

Home-made bread made a big show, there being over 40 entries for the two special prizes offered by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. and the Ogilvie Co. In the first M. N. Cuthbert won first and N. H. Robertson second. In the latter contest W. J. Edwards was first and Ken. McKenzie, jun., second. There was a nice display of buns and cakes of all kinds.

DAIRY.

The exhibit of dairy products was much larger and the quality better than that of last year. Geo. Simpson, whose son took a course at the dairy school made a number of entries. His butter was well made, being nicely salted, free of excess of water, firm and superior grain and flavor. He secured first for 20 pound dairy crock and 20 lb. creamery crock and 5 lb. rolls of prints from cream separator and also creamery butter. Mrs. A. Kirk was second and James Brydon third in the two contests for 20 lb. crocks. There were six entries in each. In dairy rolls or prints, 11 entries. Thos. Sissons was 1st; John Brydon 2nd; H. S. Garrioch 3rd, and W. J. Brownridge 4th. The special for butter made from Webber's Hydro-Lactic Cream Separator, by J. O. Cadham, was won by Youill Bros. Only two small homemade cheese were shown, by W. G. Brownridge and G. Brownridge.

The displays in domestic manufactures, ladies' work and fine arts were not so large as in former years.

The Spramotor Co., of London, Ont., had an exhibit of their spraying outfits on the ground, which attracted much attention. This is a useful implement on every farm and farmers will do well to examine it.



Manitoba Poultry Association Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting for the election of officers was held in the directors' room at the exhibition grounds on Wednesday evening, July 12th. There was a very large attendance of poultrymen from all parts of the province. H. A. Chadwick occupied the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The general order of business was suspended for a little to allow any present to become members before the election of officers. A discussion then followed about forming an association that would embrace the whole province, and not be a local one, as some claimed the association had been in the past. This brought out a warm discussion and so much time was spent over it that it was impossible to deal with the new rules and regulations proposed to lay before the members for consideration, in which provision was made for embracing any other poultry association that might be formed in the province. These proposed rules will be published and sent to every member of the association for consideration and will be taken up at a special meeting to be held next winter at the place where the annual exhibition is held.

The officers for the ensuing year are:—President, A. B. Stovel, Winnipeg; 1st vice-president, J. W. Higginbotham, Vir-

den; 2nd vice-president, J. Thompson, Carberry; 3rd vice-pres., J. Kitson, MacDonald; 4th vice-president, W. F. Crosby, Manitou; secretary, E. R. Collier, Winnipeg; treasurer, E. B. Lemon, Winnipeg. Directors, H. A. Chadwick, St. James; C. Midwinter and G. Wood, Louise Bridge; J. Todd, Winnipeg; T. H. Chambers, Brandon. Auditors, G. Harcourt and S. Wise. Representative to Winnipeg Industrial, A. B. Stovel.

T. M. Percival, Brandon, made the following financial statement regarding the Brandon Poultry Exhibition:—

To government grant. . .	\$350 00
“ gate receipts, including entry money. . .	248 70
Total.	\$598 70
By prize list.	\$298 50
“ rent of hall.	50 00
“ judge.	75 00
“ advertising, printing, etc.	63 00
“ lumber and labor in making coops, etc.. . .	135 45
	\$621 65

The deficiency was made up among the Brandon exhibitors, so that the association is free of any indebtedness. The report was received with applause. It was decided that the secretary's salary should be \$50 a year. The next exhibition is to be held in Winnipeg.

Size of Eggs.

The grade of egg which is in good demand is one weighing 15 pounds per great hundred, that is, 15 pounds per 10 dozen, which is equal to 2 oz. per egg, or 1½ pounds per dozen. A small quantity imported into Great Britain from France go as high as 17 pounds per great hundred. For every half pound which eggs weigh less than 15 pounds per great hundred, the value is lessened by about one cent per dozen. One egg shipper of great experience in Canada informs me that he has found the albumen in large eggs to be thicker than that in small eggs. Another says that in his experience, 90 per cent. of the stale or bad eggs have been small eggs with white shells. Eggs should be graded as to size. A higher value will be obtained for a given quantity of eggs graded into three sizes, large, medium and small, than if they are sent with the sizes mixed promiscuously.—Prof. Robertson's Report.

One chicken farmer says the best remedy for sickness among chickens is to cut off their tails just back of their combs. Filth and neglect are the chief causes of chicken ailments. Remove the cause as far as possible and don't waste time nursing those that go wrong.

It is important for chickens to have shade. If there are no trees handy set up a number of boards so as to throw shade for them. A wagon box set up on posts makes good shade. Notice how the hens gather under the wagon when it is standing in the yard with the box on. Contrive some shade for them if it is nothing more than an old blanket of piece of canvas hung up on poles.

Where there are a large number of chickens together, the young cockerels should be separated from the pullets early and put into another yard, if you have it. If you have a number of yards, grade them according to size, and it will be a pleasure to see how much better they do. The big fellows will not be constantly picking at little fellows and each will get their proper share of food. This is important. The pullets do best when treated the same way.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

UNCONQUERABLE.

My noted strain of Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Black Spanish have again proved their superiority, winning at the Brandon Poultry Show, February, '99, 15 first prizes, 10 seconds, 4 thirds, 3 Silver Cups and Gold Medal; also \$5 sweepstake for 4 highest-scoring birds in the Show. I exhibited 39 birds, with an average score of 94½ points per bird. A record like the above was never equalled in Manitoba. I have mated up the finest pens of the above varieties that can be found in America. Eggs from these grand pens \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26. B. P. Rock Eggs \$2 per 13. No more White Wyandotte Eggs for sale. Have all orders that I can possibly fill. Address—

GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

My Turkeys are all sold, except those required for breeding stock. Am breeding from two of as fine yards as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS. These machines have copper tanks, moisture pans, thermometers, egg testers, egg turners, regulators and lamps. Everything is complete, and every machine goes out with a guarantee that it will do as represented or money will be refunded. Send for 1899 Circular.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

BUY WINTER LAYERS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Pen No. 1. Were purchased and selected by Judge L. G. Jarvis, of Guelph. Eggs \$2.50 for 13.

Pen No. 2. Eggs \$1.50 for 13.

I am importing ANCONAS, the greatest winter layers known. A limited number of sittings at \$5 per 13 after April 25th.

ANCONA POULTRY YARDS, Box 562, Winnipeg.

G. H. Grundy, Box 688, Virden, Man.,

Breeder of Exhibition B.P. Rocks, S.L. Wyandottes and B.R. Game Bantams. I have mated this season four pens of B.P. Rocks and two of Wyandottes. Pen A in B.P. Rocks mated for cockerels; pen headed by imported cock. Pen B mated for pullets, and headed by 1st prize cockerel at Man. Poultry Ass. Show at Brandon in Feb. Pen C mated for pullets, and headed by an imported cockerel from which I look for grand results. Pen D mated for cockerels, and headed by my ideal cockerel scoring 92½ by Judge Shellabarger at Brandon, the highest scoring B.P. Rock in the Show. Wyandottes mated for best results. Can furnish Eggs from the above pens at \$3 per 13, \$5 for 26. If you want the best at fair prices, here they are. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Winning at last Exhibition of Manitoba Poultry Association four firsts and two second prizes. If you want good birds, write for prices.

S. B. BLACKHALL,
696 McMicken St., Winnipeg.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns

A fine lot of young cockerels for sale, delivery on September 1st. \$1 each. Please order at once.

W. A. PETTIT,
Acme Poultry Yards, Boyd Ave., Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS.

HOUDANS AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

At Poultry Show, Brandon, February, 1899, won on Houdans 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 1st Pen. Special for best display. Numerous prizes won last five years. Have also grand pen Golden Wyandottes. Eggs from either breed \$2 per 13. Choice stock for sale. Address—S. Wise, 633 Ross ave., Winnipeg, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.



Innisfail Creamery.

Jas. Speakman sends us the following report of the annual meeting:—

The shareholders of the Innisfail Union Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association held their second annual meeting on July 6th. The creamery is operated by the government. The directors have only to manage the property and their annual report was therefore very short. All the work done by the board is gratuitous and the expenses for the year amounted to only a few dollars for stationery and postage.

By the operation of the sinking fund we have paid off about \$1,500 of the debt owing to the Department of Agriculture.

The following board was elected for this year:—President, James Speakman; vice-president, H. A. Malcolm; directors, N. E. Shenfield, W. Carter, J. Robinson, J. D. Quantz, R. Wynn; auditor, Dr. G. E. Good.

Mr. Moore, the buttermaker, was present and made an interesting statement concerning the progress of the creamery; he also urged the patrons to put up ice for summer use, in order to have the cream sent along in perfect condition, so as to enable the creamery to manufacture the best possible quality of butter. The people of the district have the greatest reason to be pleased with the splendid progress made by the creamery and with the immense improvement it has caused in their district. In round numbers the amount of butter made is:—

Summer of 1897, was about 38,000 lbs.

Winter of 1897-8, was about 12,000 lbs.

Summer of 1898, was about 58,000 lbs.

Winter of 1898-9, was about 20,000 lbs.

and this summer the quantity will surpass 80,000 and possibly reach 90,000 lbs. For the whole year 1899 the output will exceed 100,000 lbs. The creamery has been probably the greatest agent in the prosperity of the district during the last few years. Four years ago it was difficult to find enough cash to buy postage stamps. This year the creamery alone will scatter over \$20,000 around the district, and now any man settling near a cream route with a few milch cows can start right at once to make a living. There are skimming stations or cream routes in Bowden, Knee Hill, Penhold, and Little Red Deer with prospects of further extensions, but more cream and less milk is coming in.

From other sources The Farmer learns that at the meeting the general impression was that the creamery had been the means of putting the farmers on their feet. The president urged those present to take out stock in the association. There are this year 35 patrons sending milk and 99 sending cream. The amount of butter made during May was 7,823 lbs. and for the week ending the 30th of June 5,174 lbs., and for the month of June 17,409 lbs. The bulk of the butter is being put up in tins. This creamery has run summer and winter and the figures given above show a steady increase on the patronage, the make last winter nearly doubling that of the winter previous. Last summer saw a very large increase in the make over that of 1897, and this season promises to be nearly double that of 1898. The leaps and bounds with which the creamery has grown show in a marked way the great value of dairying in building up a country. It is also a standing lesson of the value of co-operation on a large scale. Let us have more of it.

Keeping Milk in Summer.

During the summer of 1898 the milk from the college herd of thirty cows was sent to the Manhattan creamery, says H. M. Cottrell, of the Kansas Experiment Station. Our object in sending the milk to the creamery instead of making butter was to test how cheaply milk could be handled and yet be delivered in good condition, and how few and cheap things could be used to keep milk sweet for a sufficient time so that Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk could be delivered in good condition on Monday. Many creamery patrons are unable to keep milk sweet longer than eighteen hours, and either feed the milk of Saturday night and Sunday morning or else set it and make butter for family use. They are not properly equipped for making butter and most of them do not secure nearly all the butter fat from the milk; while at the same time, as it only comes once a week, the work is a nuisance.

If milk can be kept sweet at a reasonable cost from Saturday night until Monday morning, those who live at a distance from creameries can hold their milk and deliver every other day, saving half the expense of hauling. Creamery men told us that if we could make alternate-day delivery of milk practicable for farmers with little money, a large amount of milk could be secured for creameries and skimming stations in the newer dairy districts where the amount now secured is not sufficient to make the business profitable.

The Manhattan creamery is one and a half miles from the college dairy, and our

milk was hauled to the creamery by a neighboring farmer who handled a milk route, the college milk receiving exactly the same treatment while on the road as that given the milk from the neighboring farms.

We had a creamery room which cost us \$100 and was fitted with a cement floor and ice box; but farmers who had difficulty in keeping their milk said that they had no such a place and that the average farmer could not afford such an expense. At the beginning of hot weather we therefore abandoned this room and built what one of our farmer boys called an "every-farmer-can-afford-it" milk house. We set some posts and nailed to them old fence boards, making a room 10x10x10 feet, with a dirt floor. As the old boards could not be set close enough to keep out either sun or rain, we covered them with building paper. This building, if made of new material, would not have cost over \$10 and did not cost us over \$5. The room was built around a well. We had a windmill, but did not use it as we wanted to keep milk under conditions where a farmer could not afford one. For tanks in which to set the cans of milk we used oil barrels sawing them in two. We also took a half barrel and boxed it in, packing the spaces with wheat chaff. This box was covered with quilts made from bran bags.

In handling this milk the care was taken that previous experiences had taught us was necessary for keeping milk under any conditions. Every utensil, touched by the milk was thoroughly washed, and then sterilized with scalding water. If even a small quantity of dirt is left in the seams

THE DIAMOND CREAMERIES and the Sharples Tubular Separators.

The facts are these: Simpson, McIntire & Co. are owners of the Diamond Creameries. They are the largest handlers of high-class butter in America. They operate over half a hundred factories in Iowa and New York. The Separators they have in use were made years ago, and they will replace them with the best that are now to be had. With this in view, they have been testing for some months at their principal—Masseua, N.Y.—factory the different leading Separators on the market. They are conservative business people, who have little to say but know how to make money. Their letter is just a plain business one, and not intended especially for a testimonial, so will bear weight accordingly.



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Boston, Mass., April 12, 1899.

P. M. SHARPLES, Esq.,
West Chester, Pa.

Dear Sir,—We have concluded to place an order for your No. 25 Tubular machine, which we consider the most practical Separator in use at the present time. It is quite possible that we may decide to order some of the No. 40 Tubulars for our large points; but after a trial of the No. 25 for several months by the side of some others of leading makes, we have decided in favor of the Tubular; and also think for all purposes the No. 25 machine will come the nearest to meeting our requirements. It is our intention to make the change as fast as our men become educated to the new machine sufficiently to run them in proper manner.

Trusting you will lose no time in filling our first order,

We are, Yours truly,
SIMPSON, MCINTIRE & CO.

If such firms as this, after extended and exhaustive tests, finds the Sharples Tubular Separator the Best, they are safe people to follow.

**SMALL DIAMETER, MEDIUM SPEED,
HIGH REVOLUTIONS, GIVE GREATEST EFFECTIVENESS.**
Clean, Rapid Skimmers. Fine Smooth Cream.
Handles Hot Milk or Cold Milk, Fresh Milk or Stale Milk.

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P. M. SHARPLES,

West Chester, Pa.,
U.S.A.

or corners of pail, strainer or can, it supplies an abundant source of the bacteria which cause milk to sour. No matter how clean the milker's hands seemed to be, they were washed in hot water just before milking to destroy all milk-souring germs that might be in the dust or dirt on them. The sanitary milk pail was used. This pail has a cover into which a 6-inch opening is cut. In this opening fits a removable strainer. The milk is milked directly into the strainer, and the cover keeps out of the milk the fine dust which falls from the cow's body during milking. This dust is full of the bacteria which sour milk. When the milker sat down to milk, he wiped the cow's udder with a damp cloth, to remove as much dirt as possible and dampen the rest so that it would adhere to the udder and not fall into the milk. The milk was strained into forty-quart cans and as soon as a can was filled, it was taken to the milk room, where it was immediately cooled to 60 deg. to 62 deg. by passing over a milk cooler. The cans containing it were then placed in the half barrels and these barrels filled with freshly pumped water and barrels and cans covered with bran bags. The water was changed morning and night. With this treatment, and without ice, milk was kept and delivered regularly through our hottest weather in good condition to the creamery when forty hours old, the time required to hold Saturday night's milk for Monday's delivery at the creamery; and much of the time we were able to keep the milk in good condition fifty-two hours, the time required when Saturday morning's milk is kept for Monday's delivery.

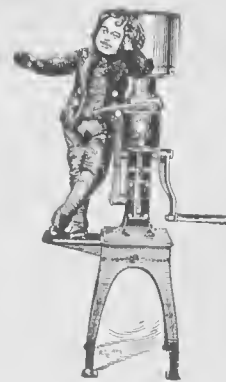
Have the calves a nice sheltered grassy run? Have they got shade in that run, under which they can go from the heat of the sun? Calves will grow faster if they can get out of the sun, and also in dark places. Some successful calf raisers have a cool stable for the calves to go into whenever they like. The windows are darkened and a curtain hangs over the doors in such a way that the calves can go in and out, but the curtain will brush the flies and mosquitoes off. The pen is well bedded, a rack contains nice hay or grass, and a box a supply of meal. Here the calves rest and eat in comfort and grow. Try it.

The American Holstein-Friesian Association is to be commended for the efforts it is making to extend the usefulness and popularity of the Holstein. Some time ago the association started a system of official tests. These tests are for seven consecutive days and are supervised by the officers of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, or by persons vouched for by such officers. The amounts of butter-fat are determined by the Babcock test, and the amounts of butter are calculated on the basis of 80 per cent. fat to a pound of butter, the rule established at the Chicago World's Fair. A list of high testing cows has just been sent out, being those tested the first three months of the year; the highest record is 25 lbs. 12 oz. in 7 days. One cow made butter costing 6.37 cents a pound, another at 6.346 cents, and another at 5.7 cts. The advanced registry is working good for the Holstein cows.

The flour mill at Glenboro has of late been doing such an amount of business that its owner, Mr. Cochrane, has decided to double its capacity. The extra machinery required will all be put in the present building, but an addition will be built on the east side half the width of the old building, to be used for packing and storing. A new brick boiler room will be built and a new sixty-five horse power boiler and condenser put in.

To Whom It May Concern.

The R. A. Lister Co., Ltd., having at the last moment refused to go on with the test trial, previously arranged, on the plea that they will not consent to a churn test, are, notwithstanding, still contending that they have beaten the De Laval Alpha machines numerous times. We therefore now stake the price of our No. 2 Baby Alpha (\$125) against the price of the Alexandra and Melotte machines of the same size on a three days' public test, to include skimming of milk at different degrees down to 65° Fahrenheit, and a churn test from these different skimmings. The machine which is beaten to pay the price of the winner and the cost of the test.



THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,

July 14th, 1899.

236 King Street, Winnipeg.

Lister's "Alexandra" & "Melotte" Cream Separators.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

The agents of the De Laval Alpha Cream Separators have distributed handbills on the Fair grounds stating "The R. A. Lister Co., Ltd., having at the last moment refused to go on with the test trial, previously arranged," etc. Now let us show you the nigger in the woodpile.

The public press gave an account last spring of one of those accidents that happen so frequently with De Laval machines by which injury is done to buildings and attendants. In some of our advertisements we took occasion to point out that, owing to the perfect mobility of the bowl of our separators, users of them were free of all such risks.

In reply, the De Laval Company's agents challenged us to a contest for clean skimming and so forth, look you. We never denied that their Alpha machine skimmed clean enough for all ordinary purposes, although we have beat them again and again with our Separators. To challenge us to a skimming contest while we were endeavoring to emphasize the fact that our Separators were not in the habit of "cutting up rough," and either bursting or prematurely wearing themselves out, seemed like drawing a herring across the scent; but we agreed to a test nevertheless, to come off on the Winnipeg Fair Grounds. We sent our men up to the grounds provided with milk and instructed to co-operate with the representatives of the De Laval Company in testing our Alexandra and Melotte Cream Separators against two Alpha De Laval Separators of similar capacity for speed, ease of turning and cleanness of skimming, the latter to be determined by the Babcock test. Further, Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Inspector of Government Creameries in the Northwest Territories, had agreed to act as referee, and was accepted by both sides, to verify the test and give final judgment. At 9 a.m. on Tuesday morning, 11th July, our men invited the agents of the De Laval Company to proceed with the contest. They refused. This we can prove by the affidavit of reliable persons. The excuse given was that they wished the cream to be held, ripened, churned and the butter manufactured in the show room, for all of which no suitable accommodation was provided or obtainable. We referred the matter to Mr. Mitchell, who stated—and in the statement we concurred—that 20 years ago, before the Babcock test was invented, the more loose test by churning was the one employed, but now all expert dairymen were agreed that the Babcock test was preferable, for if the fat was not in the skim milk it must be in the cream. No sooner have they "shied" at the fairest and only possible test on the occasion than they issue another challenge in the form of a cheap handbill, a copy of which fell into our hands accidentally. We shall not go into a contest on the strength of any such indirect invitation; but if we can induce them to sign articles regularly drawn up, by which they can be legally held, we shall take an early opportunity of bringing one off.

R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd.,

232 King Street, WINNIPEG.

THE MANITOBA ANCHOR WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.

120 King Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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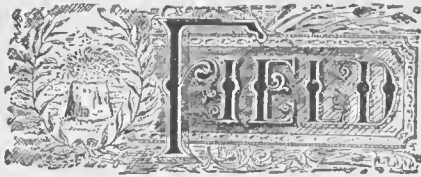
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The Man Behind the Plow.

There's been a lot to say about the man behind the gun,
And folks have praised him highly for the noble work he done;
He won a lot of honor for the land where men are free,
It was him that sent the Spaniards kitin' back across the sea;
But he's had his day of glory, had his little spree, and now
Theres another to be mentioned—he's the man behind the plow.

We'e a-buildin' mighty cities and we're gainin' lofty heights;
We're a-winning lots of glory and we're settin' things to rights;
We're a-showin' all creation how the world's affairs should run,
Future men'll gaze in wonder at the things that we have done,
And they'll overlook the feller, jst the same as we do now,
Who's the whole concern's foundation—that's the man behind the plow.

—Exchange.

Lucerne.

Specially written for The Nor'-West Farmer by R. Harcourt, B. S. A., Assistant Chemist at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

Lucerne, or Alfalfa (*medicago sativa*), like the clovers, belongs to the large and valuable botanical family called Leguminosæ. Although it is one of the most ancient of forage plants, it is only during comparatively recent years that it has been grown at all extensively on this continent. The popularity of the plant is due to its ability to grow and produce large crops of a very nutritious fodder, even during the very driest seasons. For this reason it is a great favorite in the semi-arid regions of the western states and territories of the United States.

Though not a true clover, it resembles the clovers very much. It is rather a slender growing, branching, perennial plant, with leaves much smaller than those of the common red or mammoth red clovers. Its blossoms differ markedly from those of the clovers, the latter having blossoms aggregated or clustered in a somewhat rounded head or bunch, while the former has its beautiful small, hooded, or pea-like, purple blossoms scattered along the stem loosely in what the botanist calls a raceme. The seeds are larger, longer and more kidney-shaped than those of the clovers.

The plant usually has a long and strong tap-root, which throws off numerous small branches or rootlets as it passes downwards. In an open, porous subsoil, these tap-roots have been traced to the depth of twelve and fifteen feet. In such a soil the length of the root seems to be limited only by the distance to the water table, even if that be twenty or thirty feet below the surface of the soil. Good strong roots have been found at the depth of eight feet in very heavy clay soil. These roots running so deeply into the soil are of great value in bringing back to the surface plant-food which has been washed down beyond the reach of the other plants; and, also, in bringing the plant into contact with water that is largely unavailable for the growth of other crops. It is because of this great length of root and consequent ability of ob-

taining moisture that it is such a favorite in districts where there is a very light rainfall. In addition to this, lucerne, like the clovers, has the power of assimilating the free nitrogen of the atmosphere.

On account of the length of time it requires to become established in the soil, and, because of the size and toughness of the roots, the land seeded with lucerne should be selected with the view of allowing it to remain for a number of years. Just how long it may be profitably left before breaking up depends very much upon how clean the land was at the time of seeding. This time varies between six and twelve years, although in some cases it has been found profitable to leave it even longer. A crop that is expected to hold the ground for so long a period should have a very carefully prepared seed-bed, especially if the ground is rather poor.

The soil best suited for the growth of lucerne seems to be a deep loam, rather dry, containing a fair proportion of lime, with good deep natural drainage. It will, however, do well upon almost any soil that is well drained, provided it once becomes well-rooted. It should never be sown on land in which the water table stands near the surface, or on land likely to be covered with water at any season of the year.

The amount of seed sown varies considerably, but, under ordinary circumstances, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre are sufficient. It may be sown alone or with a "nurse" crop. If sown with oats, barley, or the like, not more than about one-half the ordinary amount of grain should be sown. The best time to sow is as early as possible in the spring and yet late enough to miss the heavy frosts. The first year is the most critical period in the growth of lucerne, and, unless on rich soil, no crop need be expected that year. The second year, if the season is at all favorable, three crops may be cut; and this may be continued for a number of years. When cut for hay, an average soil will produce 5 to 20 tons of green crop per acre, or from 4 to 5 tons of cured hay per acre.

When cut before it becomes too woody there are few plants that are equal to lucerne in nutritive value. It makes an excellent hog pasture; sheep do well upon it, and produce a fine quality of wool; and dairymen, who have used lucerne, speak very highly of it as cheap food for milk production, where both quality and quantity are taken into consideration.

As a soiling crop it is unsurpassed; it is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, crops in the spring and by judicious arrangement may be used throughout the whole season. This is one of the best uses that can be made of lucerne, and, when at all possible, it will be found advantageous to have at least a small plot of it near the farm buildings for supplementary feeding, as all kinds of farm stock are very fond of it.

All fodders deteriorate towards maturity, and this is especially true of lucerne. Extensive analyses have shown that there is a gradual decrease in the percentage and digestibility of the most valuable food constituents up to the early blossoming stage, after which the deterioration is very rapid. Our own research work on this point showed that the largest amount of digestible matter was obtained by cutting when the crop was about one-third in blossom. After this period the deterioration is more rapid than in the ordinary fodders.

Lucerne hay compares very favorably with the best clover hay, being a little richer in the flesh-forming constituents. Whether fed green or as cured hay, it is an excellent food for young growing stock, giving them all the appearance of grain-fed animals. This is because of the large amount of digestible protein or flesh-forming substances which it contains.

How the French Teach Agriculture.

France spends nearly a million dollars a year for the advancement of agriculture. No doubt this large expenditure of money has much to do with the wonderful improvement that has been made of recent years in French farming. Not only have farm methods been improved, but the position of the farmer socially and politically as well. Agricultural teaching is now given in France in seven different stages or degrees. First, there is the superior instruction of the national agricultural college; 2nd, the national schools of agriculture; 3rd, the practical schools of agriculture; 4th, apprenticeship schools, where boys and girls are taught all the mysteries of general farm work, fruit growing, dairying, silk culture, apiculture, and fish culture. Then there are (5) mixed schools, with professors of agriculture and agricultural chemistry; and (6) instruction in the fields, for all of these schools have lands attached. (7) France has carried to great perfection her experiment stations, which are doing a work similar to what our own stations are doing. Thus the farmers of all degrees can find a school where their children will get the knowledge they require to fit them for any kind of farm work. By this means those engaged on the soil are kept abreast with the best and latest practice in agriculture, and are enabled to see and learn such things as tend to the improvement of their condition and industry.

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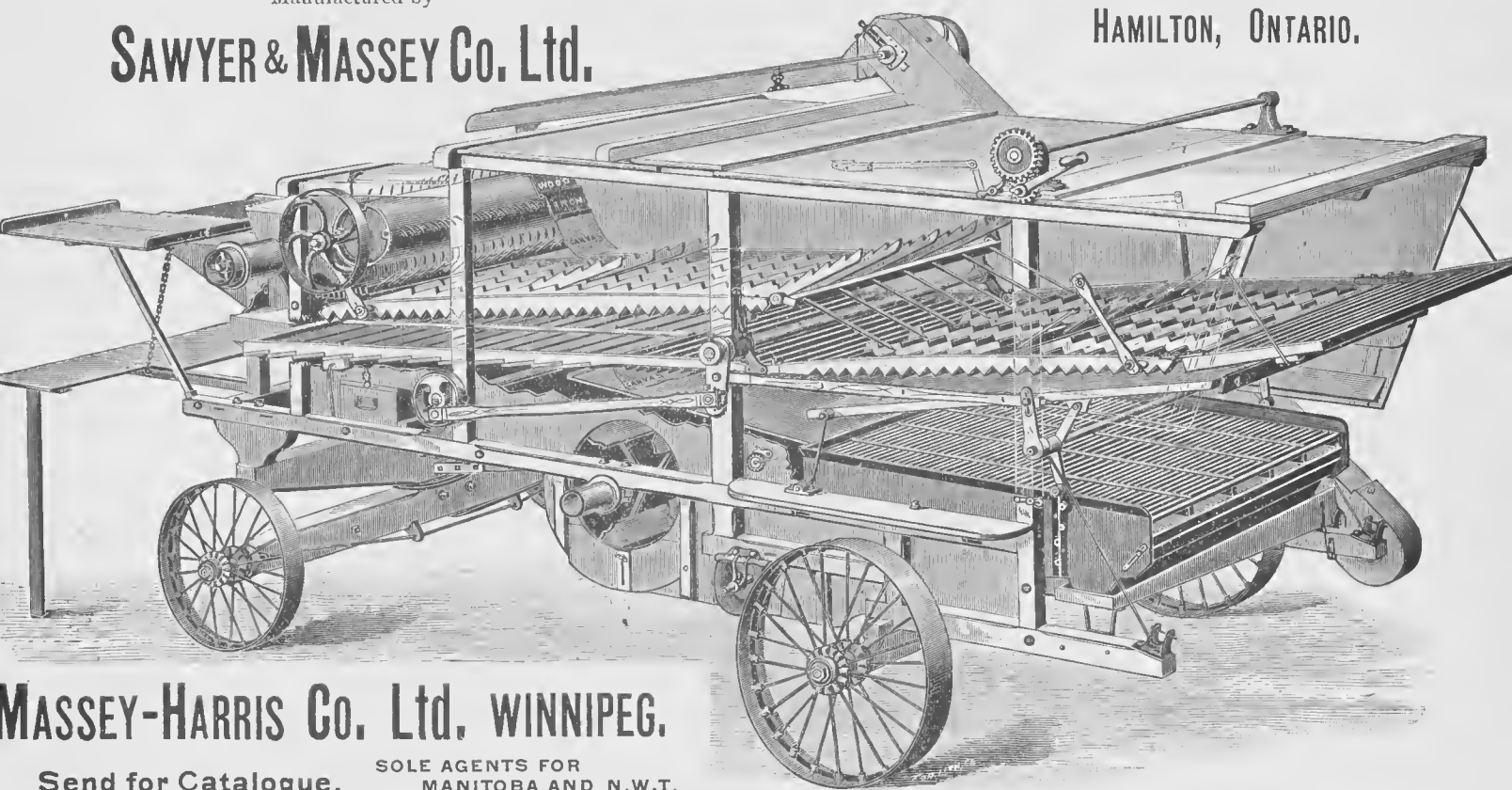
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
MANITOBA AND N.W.T.

Notes at Last Year's Central Institute.

By W. Laughland, Hartney.

(Ancient history is often dry reading, but a good deal depends upon how the story is told. We cannot find room for half the report read last winter by Mr. Laughland to the members of his local institute, but are glad to cull all we can. He sees not only with a farmer's but a poet's eye. We hardly know any busy farmer whose utterances make more pleasant reading than flows from his ready pen and commend what he has to say to those who can see little worth noting in institutes and experiment stations, and the men who favor them.)

As delegate representing the Avondale Farmers' Institute I had much pleasure attending the convention of the Central Institute in Brandon. It gave me an opportunity of meeting many old friends and of associating with the leading and most thoughtful agriculturists in the province. The attendance was good and the meeting was one of the best ever held under the auspices of the institute. Practical and entertaining addresses were delivered by very able men and ample time was given for the discussion of matters pertaining to the farm.

* * *

Farmers are not taking the good out of the institute that it can do for them. If they will stand by their institute and give it a hearty support and send a representative who will voice their opinions at the central, they will have a non-political agricultural parliament, ready to assist them and advance their interests and deal with matters they cannot cope with individually. Questions of importance will arise on which it is advisable to have their

opinions free from political bias, farm legislation will be needed and terms may have to be dictated to the C. P. R. The decisions of a well-organized, influential representative body like this will carry great weight.

(Mr. Laughlin says he does not attend institutes as a politician, but as a practical farmer, and we skip a page where he gets a little bit enthusiastic on points slightly tinged with political color.)

All honor to the Premier or any other man who will bring such high-class into the province, the influence of such stock is far-reaching. The benefit is not confined to the man who imports, and that is a branch of farming that will not be overdone for quite a while yet.

Mr. Bedford is always to the front in institute work and it is always a pleasure to listen to him. His statements are very clear and on what he says there is no discount. In private life he is equally much respected. I venture to say he is the most esteemed man in the province to-day. If we are to believe the Canadian press there is much political wickedness in high places, so it is a comfort to know that we can boast of one official with an untarnished reputation and whose name is not besmeared with base insinuations.

Professor Fletcher spoke in the open air at the farm with object lessons all around him. He is a pithy speaker, a fine writer and a rare good fellow and would be a splendid acquisition to Manitoba. I believe he could almost eradicate the stink weed. For knowledge of bugs, weeds, and insect life, parasitic and fungous diseases affecting fruit and cereals there is not his equal in the Dominion. At different times I have had correspondence with his department at Ottawa, and the information desired was furnished in a minute and ungrudging way.

President Stevenson, a good hard head-

ed Fifer, is the leading man in fruit culture. He possesses the knowledge and skill and the soil adapted for its growth and has experimented extensively and with much success. The surroundings of his fine home at Nelson are greatly admired.

Mr. Hobson, of Guelph, though a breeding enthusiast, said there are many things to learn besides making money. We should go home from the meetings feeling we are not only richer in dollars and cents, but socially and intellectually as well. The meetings are intended to raise the ambition of our young farmers and inspire them with courage to meet the difficulties they will encounter and help them to become good citizens while working out the destiny of this land. This is going to be the great centre of the civilization of the west and it rests largely with the people themselves to make it one of the model countries of the world.

In the good farm homes of Manitoba, he was warranted in saying, there is as much real enjoyment, refinement, and intellectual culture to be found as is enjoyed by the other classes in life.

THE PICNIC AT THE FARM.

It was a charming day—the finest of the year, and standing on the high ground near the manager's residence, and looking down on the trees and shrubs and flowers, on lane, lawn and hedgerow, with the willow-fringed winding Assiniboine, lined with the oak, the ash and the old elm tree, glancing in the sunlight as it flowed peacefully along the valley past wheat fields waving in the summer breeze and past the city built on the terraced hillside—the wheat city of the plains, one saw as pretty a sight as eyes could wish for.

The farm has been a sufficient length of time in existence now to test it for the purpose for which it was established, and

it may be asked, has it accomplished the ends for which it was established, and is it worth to the country what it has cost? I have kept a weather eye on it from the start, and I have no hesitation in saying it has been worth to the country ten times the cost and has had a powerful leavening influence for good on the farming operations of the province.

Hartney Institute.

The seventh annual meeting of Avondale Farmers' Institute was held at Hartney on June 29th, and was one of the best, if not the best meeting, in the history of the institute. S. J. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian, gave a very able and practical address on Feeding Farm Stock, after which he gave the large audience the privilege of asking questions about contagious diseases and their treatment, to which he replied to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Thompson is a very plain and practical speaker, and his address was very much appreciated.

Isaac Usher, of Queenston, Ont., gave a very masterly address on the use of cement and concrete for the building of farm structures, and explained very fully the method of mixing and building it. He claims that cement and concrete walls are much drier than stone walls, and if properly built are practically frost proof. The freight on cement from Ontario is a great barrier to the extensive use of it in Manitoba at present.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed that the Institute was in an active condition, having held several meetings during the past year and has a substantial balance of cash on hand. The following are the officers for the coming year:—Pres., W. J. Higgins; Vice-Pres., G. Morrison; sec'y-treas., R. T. Sibbald; Directors: Messrs. Duthie, Alcock, Jackson, Laughland, Aikinhead, Fee, and Dr. Gahan.

A meeting of farmers was held at Nipinka on June 28th, to discuss ways and means of combating the grain combine. Communications were read from managers of elevators at Mather, Douglas and Burnside, and thereafter it was decided to form a company and build a local elevator on shares at \$50 each. An influential committee was formed to canvass for support and to report at a subsequent meeting.

The prize list of the Regina Agricultural Association is out and is a very good one indeed. Liberal prizes are offered for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, field, garden and dairy products, etc. A new feature will be added to this exhibition in the way of a plowing match. The plowing will be breaking. An interesting programme of sports has been provided for and a most enjoyable time may be expected. Remember the days, July 25th and 26th. Copies of prize list can be had from the secretary, Wm. Trant.

Sir John Bennet Lawes is one of the very oldest farmers in England. He entered into possession of his hereditary property in 1834, and in that year commenced practical farming, so that he is to-day an agriculturist of sixty-five years' standing and experience. He is at the same time much more than a farmer, for the series of scientific experiments in agriculture begun at Rothamsted in 1843, which under a Trust Deed will be carried on after his death, are renowned not in England alone, but wherever the art of agriculture exists in its highest and best form.

Brome Grass.

In the great social gathering which the Brandon Farmers' Institute collects on the Experimental Farm for its yearly celebration, there was an ideally perfect farmers' holiday. The experimental plots naturally came in for a great amount of attention. They look well this year as they always do, the proper result of intensive and well directed cultivation.

But at this season the great outstanding feature of interest is the blocks of Brome grass, to which Mr. Bedford has naturally given ample area. It is not now an experiment and may with perfect confidence be transferred from the experimental stage. The plot of Brome grass on the west side of the entrance gate is perhaps the very finest example of the variety yet seen in the west. This season has favored it much more than did the last, and there can be very few fields of oats this year that will yield a heavier crop. At the price, present and prospective, for Brome grass seed, this crop must be a highly profitable one, and the quality of the curing here has always been satisfactory, so much so that the two western farms of Indian Head and Brandon could sell annually far more than it is in their power

to produce. Many ordinary farmers are going into this grass very freely. One difficulty that crops up is irregular growth, the consequence perhaps, of irregular sowing, and what would have done very well the second year was occasionally plowed up as a failure. On good land a thin crop will spread very rapidly the second year.

Down in the neighboring states, very much as the result of what our experimental farms in the west have shown, there is great attention being paid to this grass, and seed was this last spring imported by the car-load. Twelve tons of the seed were brought last year direct from Eastern Russia by Professor Hansen, of Dakota, for the U.S. Department of Agriculture and distributed at their various experiment stations. So far it has not prospered further south than Kansas, but it is premature to decide on the limited experience they have yet had.

R. D. Foley has sold his old farm at Manitou for a good figure, to a man from Illinois, and invested in another half section.

A noxious weed inspector has been cutting down a good deal of foul grain in the Fleming district. He should see some fields nearer Winnipeg.

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Preserving Flowers.

Preserving flowers in some semblance of their original form and beauty is not as difficult as one might imagine from watching the delicate blossoms fade and droop in the household vases, says the Record. In preserving flowers, as in the accomplishment of many of the important things of life, care is necessary to success. If you wish to preserve the blossoms in the shape and color that you find them growing, very fine, dry sand will serve admirably. Remember, however, that white flowers will almost invariably turn yellow in spite of all that you can do to keep them otherwise. Go to the lake shore or to the nearest sand hill and get about a peck of white sand. Wash the sand perfectly clean, or until the water that you stir it into looks clear as soon as the sand is settled. After cleaning the sand dry it in the oven, making sure that it is dry through and through. Now, while the sand is cooling you may pick the flowers that you wish to preserve, and also get the box that they are to be preserved in. This box should be deep enough to permit you to stand the flowers up in it and still have several inches of space above the tops of the blossoms. Cover the bottom of the box one inch deep with dry sand, then stand the flowers in an upright position with their stalk ends resting on the sandy bottom. Be sure to have enough space about such blossom to avoid any overlapping of the flowers. Now carefully pour in the rest of the dry sand, making sure that each leaf and petal is in its proper place. Be careful to fill every little nook of the flowers and to cover every bit of blossom, stem and leaf. After the tops of the flowers are covered the sand should still be poured in to a depth of two or three inches. The flowers used must be free from moisture and must be perfectly fresh. Put the box filled with the sand and blossoms in some warm and safe place, where it will not be disturbed, for if the box be jarred the flowers are likely to suffer injury. Flowers preserved this way retain their color and shape and will last for years if kept in a dry room or showcase. Daisies, clover tops and even violets, to say nothing of dozens of more hardy blossoms, can be preserved successfully in this manner.

Natural wax flowers may be made by dipping fresh blossoms in melted paraffin. The paraffin should be only warm enough to retain its liquid form. The flower-stalks should be immersed first and left to cool and harden, then the blossoms should be treated in the same manner. Care should be taken to thoroughly cover every part of the flower and stalks with paraffin, but you may safely shake the flowers to remove all superfluous wax.

Interesting color changes may be made in flowers by dipping them in ammonia. Pink blossoms will turn green, white flowers will change to light yellow and red blossoms will become blue or purple in hue.

Your sand-dried flowers may be given a special attractiveness by soaking them in alum water. Dissolve in boiling water as much alum as the water will take up. Pour off the clear solution and boil it down one-half. Then carefully suspend the flowers in the water after it has been removed from the fire. Leave them in the water half a day, when they will be found covered with crystals. Flowers dipped in thin mucilage and sprinkled with powdered isinglass present a very pretty frosted appearance.

Now about keeping flowers fresh. If they are wilted by the heat clip their stems, stand them in cold water and in the shade and they will usually freshen up wonderfully. Roses may be kept fresh by clipping their stems and sealing them at once with melted wax. If the roses are wilted clip off the ends of their stems and immerse all but the blossoms in boiling water for a few seconds, and they will regain their freshness. A common way of keeping flowers fresh is to put a few grains of nitrate of soda into the water in which they are placed. Another way of keeping flowers fresh is to sprinkle them with fresh

water and stand them in a jar containing soap-suds. Each morning remove the flowers from the soap-suds and put the stems in clear water, keeping them there for a few moments. Again sprinkle the flowers with fresh water and replace them in soap-suds. A bouquet may be kept in all its original beauty and freshness for a month or more if soap-suds are changed every three or four days.

The average farm can be run a good deal better without a dog than without a pig.

The Electric Riveter

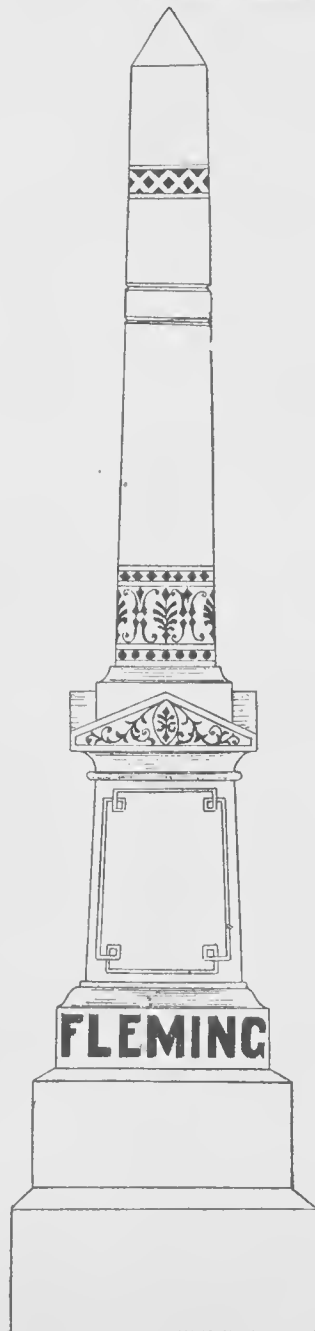
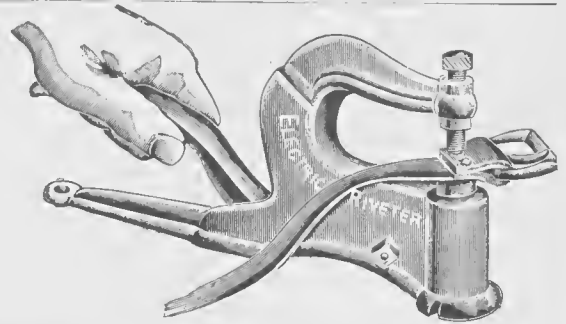
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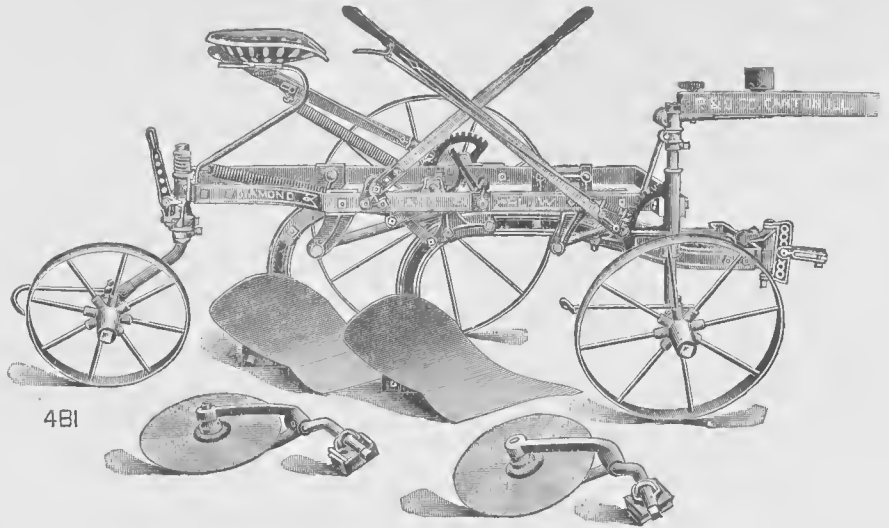
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throughout the Province.

Mr. McCann's Flower Garden.

Old Mr. McCann was the funniest man who ever walked into a place ;
Whenever he spoke he was certain to joke with never a smile on his face ;
His humor was dry and exceedingly sly. Sensations were always his aim ;
He loved to play tricks and get things in a mix and watch the effects of the same.

One morning in Spring when the little birds sing and sunshine brings everything out ;
He up and he dressed and to church in his best he went with good Christians about ,
He sat in a pew but he couldn't see through the hats on the women arrayed,
And so he began like a curious man to notice those objects displayed.

" Good gracious !" he thought as his vision was caught by a cartwheel of flowers immense ;
" I think if that hat tried to enter a flat the trouble would surely commence.
When I was a boy 'twas my grandmother's joy to grow such a garden as that—
And, ha-ha ! O, my ! I know they come high but I'll do it. Hoo-ray for the hat !"

On his way home he gazed every time more amazed at the hats that were making him smile.
The Duskytown belles with their cake walking swells he noticed were leading the style.
" Suppose if a man," remarked Mr. McCann to his wife, " should wear hats same as you ?"
" We'd say he was daft," she replied and he laughed, " My dear, and the women are, too."

Next morning the dawn found him out on the lawn a-digging for all he was worth,
And soon he had made by the help of a spade a bed of most beautiful earth.
" What's that ?" said his spouse, " right in front of the house ?" " A garden," he merrily told,
" And when it's in bloom there won't be any room for the people who'll come to behold."

That evening McCann with the help of a van brought boxes of flowers and more.
" To-morrow," he said, " they'll bloom in that bed as never bloomed flowers before."
And when it was night he sneaked out with delight and planted them gaily alone.
" They cost me a pile, hut," he chuckled, " for style my garden beats anything known."

Next morning his spouse saw in front of the house a wondering crowd all a-glee.
And she dashed on her hat filled with flowers, so that she, also, could run out to see.
And there upon sticks in a maze and a mix were hats trimmed with flowers galore—
That funny old man known as Mr. McCann had planted a milliner's store.

The street it was blocked by the people who flocked to witness the gorgeous display ;
And kodaks were shot at that garden red hot with dreams of the milliners gay ;
And when old McCann just as cool as a fan appeared in a hat like his wife,
The crowd gave a yell that the cops couldn't quell and chased a mile for his life.

—H. C. Dodge in The Drover's Journal.

Breaking Trees and Plants.

The criminal code of Canada has a section which says :—" Every one who steals any plant, root, fruit, or vegetable production growing in any garden, orchard, nursery ground, hot house, greenhouse or conservatory is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$20 over and above the value of the article so stolen or the injury done, or to one month's imprisonment with or without hard labor. Every one who, having been convicted of such offence, afterwards commits any such offence, is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to three years' imprisonment."

This law is only the natural expression of the disgust which every person of good taste and right principle feels, when he sees an act of wanton destruction. Under this law a man was the other day fined \$5 in Winnipeg for breaking down a tree, but it wants waking up in many other places besides Winnipeg.

Strawberry runners should be fastened down with a little crotch, or a little earth laid over them, in order that they might take root, which they won't do if the wind keeps moving them about.

A woman down in New York State has accidentally hit on what she says is an effective cure for caterpillars. She happened to blow a horn beneath a tree when she was surprised to see hundreds of caterpillars fall from the boughs. She blew another blast, and there was another shower of the little creatures. She hastened to tell others how she had found out the way to fetch the pests off the trees, and, as soon as general incredulity had been overcome, whole sections of the people turned out with drums, bugles, whistle-pipes, and every other noise-producing instrument in the town. The caterpillars, unable, it is declared, to resist the influence of the noise, continued to fall in showers to the ground, and were rapidly swept together for destruction.

Plants continue to boom for a longer period if they are not allowed to produce seeds. The flowers should be picked, if possible, as soon as they begin to fade.

Bugs and worms and parasites are much more apt to attack weakly plants, shrubs, trees, etc., than those that are kept in the most thrifty condition. Therefore it pays to see to the soil that it is rich enough and that it is kept loose and free from weeds.

The annual report of the Western Horticultural Society for the year ending March 1899, has just been distributed. It contains a full report of the meetings held last February. All interested in horticulture should have this interesting volume, for the papers and information it contains is well worth the membership fee. A. F. Angus, Winnipeg, is the secretary.

Pinch back the tops of the raspberry canes when they are three feet high. By this is meant to take away the terminal bud, which then stops the upward growth of the stem and sends the growth into the side shoots and thickens the main stem. It is thus stouter, stronger, and the wood will ripen early in the fall. Black raspberries should be allowed to grow a little higher, but they should be pinched back when four feet high.

According to reliable computation, a single tree is able, through its leaves, to purify the air from the carbonic acid arising from the respiration of a considerable number of men—as many as a dozen or a score. The volume of carbonic acid expelled by a human being in the course of twenty-four hours is estimated at one hundred gallons; and a single square yard of leaf surface, counting both the upper and lower sides of the leaves, can decompose about a gallon of carbonic acid in a day.

A tree is a great boon to man. It is an educator. Its beauty of form, limb, bud, leaf and fruit; its never ceasing grace in motion; its grateful shade; its silent companionship and its struggle from the tender plant to the mature and sturdy monarch of the forest these have an educating—a refining influence upon all who come within their shadow. Trees are conservators of the public health. They are the great laboratories of nature. Their leaves absorb the carbonic acid and give out the compensating oxygen. They are the best and most effective sanitary agents. No man can live among them without absorbing their health-giving and inspiring influences.



The Farmer's Wife.

When there echoes the roll-call of honor
Amid the white ranks of the blest,
And over the heads bowed in answer
The crown of well-doing shall rest,

I seem to see the brightest among them,
Where, weary, the worn hands lie still,
And the farmer's wife rests from her labor,
Quite idle, asleep on the hill.

A glory like sunlight above her,
A crown for earth's faithful and true,
All jewelled with trials passed over,
And sorrows that only He knew.

The farmer is out in God's sunshine,
Fellow-workman with him is his God.
Sun and seed, frost and plow, work together,
And daisies smile up from the sod.

But the cellar, the milk-room, the kitchen,
To bake, and to sweep, and to sew,
From rising of sun to its setting,
Is the round of her days, never new.

From the kitten that plays on the threshold,
To the harvest hands, hungry and brown,
Her thought must be ever unceasing,
Her care for them never laid down.

Oh! strong man, bring in from the meadow
Kind words to the worker inside,
And remember the true faithful helper
May sometime depart from your side.

Then your eyes will be opened in wonder
That, blinded, you let her toil on
Till the bride you once promised to cherish,
The mother, the housewife, is gone.

Then the worn face in the coffin,
Its pitiful story shall tell.
Oh! busy man, stop in the furrow,
If needs be, to think: Is it well?

Household Duties.

By Belle.

After reading "Orphan's" letter I hunted up my February number and read "Squaw's" letter carefully over again. So many thoughts came into my mind I could not resist writing some of them down. First of all I think "Orphan" is a wee bit hard on "Squaw," and has been more blessed than the majority of womankind if she has never seen work done in the slipshod, shiftless way "Squaw" describes.

On one occasion I saw a floor scrubbed; next the stove was black-leaded (I won't say polished—(it was too greasy for that), the saucer with the wet black-lead was accidentally tipped on the clean scrubbed floor—nothing daunted, the floor was wiped up with a cloth and the cloth used to wash the dishes. Smile not, Orphan, for with these eyes I have seen it.

I am sure nearly every housekeeper could multiply instances of just such carelessness, but what we need most is the remedy.

In Marguerita's able letter we have a number of good suggestions; she evidently appreciates the difference between properly done and half done work. Too many housekeepers have neither system nor forethought and attack the first piece of work that comes in their way, regardless of whether it is the best thing to do then or not.

Where there are small children it is not always possible to get work done "just so," but I find the mothers are less apt to put off. Without a baby you can leave part of the work and make it up some other time—but with a baby work must be done while the small "boss" sleeps, or left undone. However, less is expected of the housekeeper with a baby to mind.

The plan of doing work I have found

most helpful has been this:—After getting breakfast, baby bathed and put to sleep, children off to school, etc., I clear the table and pile the dishes, putting all the scraps, etc., in one plate. Next I prepare the dinner as far as possible, which has been planned the day before. I sweep the kitchen and shed, leaving everything neat. The beds which have been turned down to air are next attacked and the broom, dust pan and duster restore the bedrooms quickly to order. Next I do the dishes, watching the dinner meanwhile, set the dinner and do anything else I have time for. Dusting the parlor, gathering peas, fixing in the garden, etc., which is clean work, I do when I am dressed and baby is awake. I set baby in a chair beside me and she will often sit quite a while and see me work. I try as far as possible to do what I do thoroughly and rather leave a thing undone than half do it.

Wash days, etc., I do the work downstairs and leave the upstairs work until after dinner. I also try to have as little cooking to do as possible those days.

If you have not time to black the stove properly, banish black lead altogether and keep the stove washed clean.

Perhaps some other housekeepers will give us some idea as to how they manage.

That was a hard case, "Orphan," where the wife had to walk to save the team. I don't think I would have walked had I been that woman; I would have gone without household supplies first. Wasn't there a wee speck of bad temper about it? I think I would swallow my dignity and coax a bit before I'd walk in the rain.

Practical Helps to Pretty Homes.

FLOWER POTS FROM FRUIT TINS.

Any ordinary coffee or fruit tins will do, so long as they are not stamped with lettering; the tall one pound ones are the best, measuring about six and a half inches in height. Mark the edge of the tin into eight equal distances, then with a pencil draw from them the petals to within three and a half inches of the bottom, taking care that the soldered part does not come in the centre of a leaf; next cut them out—the shears used for bent iron work are best for this purpose.

With the hands gradually turn the leaves over, each one a little at a time; any hurry is apt to cause cracks and dents difficult to get out, pliers will not be needed until the points of the leaves are turned up and curled under.

Make sure that the leaves are turned equally. The outside is painted in hedge sparrow blue, with tiny leaves in gold, and the turned-over leaves in the same depth of tone in terra-cotta. Lastly, three ribbons, in blue terra-cotta and tinsel are twisted together over the points, and tied in longish loops on either side. The centres of the leaves are veined in gold.

OLD FRUIT BASKETS.

Do not throw away your fruit-pannets; they may be decorated in various ways and pretty articles can be made of them which are sure to sell at bazaars.

Those of a shallow make can be used as work-baskets. We saw one the other day which was declared to be, by its owner, her favorite basket for small pieces of work. It was neatly covered with crimson satteen, and further ornamented with cream-colored macrame string, worked with a large crochet needle. An embroidered square of the satteen kept the contents free from dust, and served as a lid.

The high strawberry baskets, when adorned with such scraps of silk and ribbon as accumulate in the piece-bag, make dainty pot-holders for those little two-

penny ferns, which we all find so useful for table decoration.

A third use for a fruit pannet is as a holder for the odds and ends of string which are so apt to tangle when put in a drawer with other things. The basket should be covered with cloth and a round be made of cardboard to fit the top. Tie the lid to the basket with a smart bow of ribbon.

What to Teach Boys.

A philosopher has said that true education of boys is to "teach them what they ought to know when they become men."

1. To be true and to be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man had better not know how to read, and be true and genuine in action, rather than be learned in all sciences and in all languages, and be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things, teach the boys that truth is more than riches, power, or possessions.

2. To be pure in thought, language, and life—pure in mind and body.

3. To be unselfish. To care for the feeling and comforts of others. To be generous, noble and manly. This will include a genuine reverence for the aged and for things sacred.

4. To be self-reliant and self-helpful, even from childhood. To be industrious always, and self-supporting at the earliest proper age. Teach them that all honest work is honorable; that an idle life of dependence on others is disgraceful.

When a boy has learned these things, when he has made these ideas part of him—however poor or however rich—he has learned the most important things he ought to know.

Every Watch a Compass.

Very few people are aware of the fact that in a watch they are always provided with a compass, with which, when the sun is shining, the cardinal points can be determined. All one has to do is to point the hour hand to the sun, and south is exactly half way between the hour and the figure 12 on the watch. This may seem strange to the average reader, but is easily explained. While the sun is passing over 180 degrees (east to west) the hour hand of the watch passes over 360 degrees (from 6 o'clock to 6 o'clock). Therefore the angular movement of the sun in one hour corresponds to the angular movement of the hour hand in half an hour; hence, if we point the hour hand toward the sun, the line from the point midway between the hour hand and 12 o'clock to the pivot of the hands will point to the south.—San Francisco Chronicle.

"Why should ye murmur and sigh and fret

And follow each bent and calling?

The violet patiently waits to be wet

With the dew at night time falling;

And the robin knows that the spring will come

Though the winds are around her walling.

God hath His plan

For every man,

And His ways are never failing."

The Clothes of an Infant—should be always put on loosely in order to prevent any pressure on the blood vessels, which would necessarily impede the circulation and thus hinder the proper development of the body.

On Boiling Dried Green Peas.—Soak the peas overnight in plenty of cold water, and have ready a saucepan with boiling water. Add a little soda and salt. Put in the peas, and let them come to the boil, then draw to one side, and let simmer for two hours. They must on no account boil fast, or they will all go to a pulp.

Whistling in Heaven.

You're surprised that I ever should say so ?
Just wait till the reason I've given.
Why I say I shan't care for the music,
Unless there is whistling in heaven.
Then you'll think it no very great wonder,
Nor so strange, nor so hold a conceit,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete.

It was late in the autumn of '40 ;
We had come from our far eastern home
Just in season to build us a cahln,
Ere the cold of the winter should come ;
And we lived all the while in our wagon,
That husband was clearing the place
Where the house was to stand ; and the clearing
And huddling it took many days.

So that our heads were scarce sheltered
In under its roof, when our store
Of provisions was almost exhausted,
And husband must journey for more ;
And the nearest place where he could get them
Was yet such a distance away,
That it forced him from home to be absent
At least a whole night and a day.

You see, we'd hut two or three neighbors,
And the nearest was more than a mile,
And we hadn't time yet to know them,
For we had been busy the while,
And the man who had helped at its raising
Just stayed till the job was well done ;
And as soon as the money was paid him,
He shouldered his axe and was gone.

Well, husband just kissed me and started,
I could scarcely suppress a deep groan
At the thought of remaining with baby
So long in the house all alone ;
For, my dear, I was childish and timid,
And braver ones might well have feared,
For the wild wolf was often heard howling,
And savages sometimes appeared.

But I smothered my grief and my terror
Till husband was off on his ride,
And then in my arms I took Josey,
And all the long day sat and cried,
As I thought of the long dreary hours
When the darkness of night should fall,
And I was so utterly helpless,
With no one within reach of my call !

And when the night came with its terrors,
To hide ev'ry ray of light,
I hung up a quilt by the window,
And almost died with afright,
I kneeled by the side of the cradle,
Scarce daring to draw a full breath,
Lest the baby should wake, and its crying
Should bring us a horrible death.

There I knelt until late in the evening,
And scarcely an inch had I stirred,
When suddenly, far in the distance,
A sound as of whistling I heard.
I started up, dreadfully frightened,
For fear 'twas an Indian's call ;
And then very soon I remembered
The red men ne'er whistle at all.

And when I was sure 'twas a white man,
I thought, were he coming for ill,
He'd surely approach with more caution—
Would come without warning and still.
Then the sounds coming nearer and nearer,
Took the form of a tune light and gay,
And I knew I needn't fear evil
From one who could whistle that way.

Very soon I heard footsteps approaching,
Then came a peculiar dull thump,
As if some one was heavily striking
An axe in the top of a stump ;
And then, in another brief moment,
There came a light tap on the door,
When quickly I undid the fast'nings,
And in stepped a boy, and before

There was either a question or answer,
Or either had time to speak,
I just threw my glad arms around him,
And gave him a kiss on the cheek.
Then I started back, scared at my boldness,
But he only smiled at my fright,
And said, "I'm your neighbor's boy, I've
Come to tarry with you through the night.

"We saw your husband go eastward,
And made up our minds where he'd gone,
And I said to the rest of our people,
'That woman is there all alone,
And I venture she's awfully lonesome,
And though she may have no great fear,
I think she would feel a bit safer,
If only a boy were hut near.'

"So taking my axe on my shoulder,
For fear that a savage might stray
Across my path, and need scalping,
I started right down this way ;
And coming in sight of the cahln,
And thinking to save you alarm,
I whistled a tune just to show you
I didn't intend any harm.

"And so here I am, at your service,
But if you don't want me to stay,
Why all you need do is to say so,
And should'ring my axe, I'll away."
I dropped in a chair and near fainted,
Just at the thought of his leaving me then,

And his eye gave a knowing bright twinkle
As he said "I guess I'll remain."

And then I just sat there and told him
How terribly frightened I'd been,
How his face was to me the most welcome
Of any I ever had seen ;
And then I lay down with the baby,
And slept all the blessed night through,
For I felt I was safe from all danger
Near so brave a young fellow and true.

So now, my dear friend, do you wonder,
Since such a good reason I've given,
Why I say I shan't care for the music
Unless there is whistling in heaven ?
Yes, often I've said so in earnest,
And now what I've said I repeat,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete.

A Stainless Record.

He serves his country best
Who lives pure life and doeth righteous deed,
And walks straight paths, however others stray.
And leaves his sons, as uttermost bequest,
A stainless record, which all men may read ;
This is the better way.

—Susan Coolidge.

Stuffed Ox Heart.

Wash the heart well and soak it for half
an hour in warm water ; put it on to boil
(in boiling water) for an hour ; take out,
and when sufficiently cooled fill the cav-
ity with a stuffing made of suet, bread
crumbs, parsley, onion, seasonings, bound
together with a beaten egg. Sew it up
and place it in the oven, first spreading the
outside with dripping. It must be basted
frequently, and a greased paper will help
to keep the outside from hardening.

Nursing should be done with regularity
at home, not by any member of the fam-
ily who likes to run into the sick room
for a short time. One person must always
be made responsible for the patient, and
all the doctor's orders given through her,
or there will be no safeguard against the
giving of medicines at the wrong times
—a piece of carelessness which has often
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Nell and the Baby.

A Story of a Southern Battlefield.

"Run, honey, run! Heah come de Yankees!"

Such was the cry which roused Nell Tarleton from her bed that summer evening when General Butler, at the head of the Federal troops, swooped down upon City Point, Va., and blocked the road to Petersburg.

Nell Tarleton dwelt with her mother and baby brother in their old-fashioned home on the James river. The father of the family was away on the Potomac, fighting the battles of the Confederacy, and only a few faithful negroes remained to guard Mrs. Tarleton and her children.

As Nell sprang from her bed she heard the rattle of musketry up the river. A shell tore, screaming, over the house, followed by another and another. Then there burst forth from the stables a lurid glare, and she heard her mother's distracted voice shrieking that the negro quarters were afire.

Nell's fingers trembled violently, but she managed to don her frock before old Aunt Drusilla came lumbering up the stairs and drove the child, shoes in hand, from the room.

"Doan min' yo' shoes till yo' gits out o' fiah!" exclaimed Aunt Drusilla, resolutely; and so, barefooted and half-clad, Nell hurried through the confusion of the hall and into the lawn before the house.

There she found her mother hysterical and helpless, and there, too, was the baby, snugly wrapped up, and carried by his nurse, the mulatto, Phoebe. Some valuables hastily put together lay in bundles on the grass—plainly revealed in the ruddy light from the blazing huts. Nobody seemed to know what to do till Aunt Drusilla swept upon the scene. Then movement took the place of inaction.

"Heah, yo' fool niggahs," cried the old colored woman; "what for yo' starin' en doin' nuffin? Watn de Yankees to catch yo', huh? Grab dem bundles an' run for de woods. An' yo', too, Miss —, an' yo', honey; run, I tell yo'. Phoebe, min' dat ar chile, or I warn yo'. Ever'body's got to run!" And everybody ran—even fat Aunt Drusilla herself. Down the dewy lane, with the Federal bullets whistling among the treetops hard by, and the flames spreading to the barns and stables, they fled. For in the night attack no one was safe. Neither North nor South warred against women and children, but under cover of darkness the greatest danger threatened all within the area of attack.

At last they reached the dense woods, and the sound of firing came but faintly to their ears, though the glow of the distant fire still showed its grim reflection upon the sky line.

"Dis far 'nough," grunted Aunt Drusilla, who, despite her age and corpulence, had kept well in front of the race; "we can rest now. Put dem bundles down, yo' boys, an'. O my Law! Whar's Phoebe?"

Poor Mrs. Tarleton turned at the old woman's frightened cry—turned to see that the young mulatto was indeed missing, together with her precious charge, the baby! The unfortunate woman's brain reeled at this last terrible calamity, and she fell fainting upon the path.

Knelling by her side and chafing her hands, Aunt Drusilla cried frantically to the negro boys, who stood around, to search the woods.

"Go back de way we come," she shouted; "Phoebe mus' be captured or shot. Go back an' fetch young marse, 'fore de Yankees git him."

But the negroes hung their heads sheepishly.

"We'se 'fraid, Aunt Drusilla. 'Deed, we'se drefful 'fraid," they moaned.

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Wrathfully the old woman rose to her feet.

"An' yo' call yo'selves men!" she exclaimed. Yo's nuffin' but a pack o' cowardly 'possums. . . . I'll go back mahself. Yassur! Ol' Aunt Drusilla ain't scared o' Yankee guns when young Marse Hal's lc' behin'."

True to her word, the stout-hearted Drusilla turned in the direction of the burning outbuildings and shuffled down the pathway as fast as she could go. But another pair of feet were lighter than hers. A little girl, in a flimsy frock, with her shoes clutched in her hands, sped past the old negress. It was Nell Tarleton, trembling no longer, but wild with eagerness to save her baby brother.

"Come back, honey! Fo' de Lawd's sake, come back!" gasped Aunt Drusilla, as she snatched unavailingly at the small figure which rushed so swiftly by. But Nell only shook her head and ran faster. Further and further behind dropped poor Drusilla, until at last she lost sight of Nell altogether. Then she threw up her hands and sank despairingly upon a log.

"Dat ends it all," she sobbed; "boy an' gal bofe gone now. What'll Marse Tarleton say when he comes back? An' poor Miss! Boun' to kill her daid, when she hear dat Nell's gone, too."

On through the woods ran Nell—her mother's agonized face ever before her, and the determination to save little Hal strong within her. A jagged stone cut her bare foot, but could not stay her even for an instant. Now she saw the roofs of her father's house illuminated by the spreading fire, and now again the shells went whistling over her head. She heard the sound of many footsteps, and the sharp banging of the Federal rifles. On the rising ground before the house black figures hurried to and fro—the van of Butler's army. But she did not stop. What were the enemy to her when Hal was missing—wounded by a chance bullet, perhaps, and dying in the fields.

With a roar the house caught fire, and a shower of sparks soared into the air and fell among the trees. A bullet pinged not a foot away from Nell, but she heard it not.

"Hal! Brother Hal!" was the song her heart sang, and she heeded no other sound.

A branch, shot off from a parent tree, crashed down upon the heroic child and bore her to earth. She crawled from beneath it, her shoulder bruised and torn, and with sharp pains in her ankle that told of a serious strain. She could run no longer, but limping was still possible, so onward she limped.

At last the lawn was reached, and Nell felt a heavy hand descend upon her aching shoulder.

"Hold hard, there," cried a voice. "What in Heaven's name are you doing here?"

The child looked up into a rough, bearded face, begrimed with powder, yet not unkindly.

"The baby," she whispered, hoarsely;

"I've come back for baby Hal."

The bearded man let the sword which he carried fall back into its sheath.

"Oh, you've come back for the baby? Come back through the shells and bullets, eh? My girl, you're a regular Joan of Arc!"

"No, sir; I'm a Confederate. And please, won't you help me to find the baby?"

The big soldier caught Nell up in his arms.

"Why, your poor little foot's cut," he cried; "and your shoulder's bleeding, too. This is awful."

"Don't mind my shoulder, Mr. Yankee. Let me find baby."

The Federal officer put his spare hand to his mouth, by way of a speaking trumpet, and shouted in stentorian tones: "Has—any—man—found—a—baby?"

From the right came an answering hail, and a soldier came running out of the darkness.

"We found a colored girl and a baby over there, sir," he said. "The girl has ben knocked down by some burning timber from the barn."

Two minutes later Baby Hal was cooing, just as if nothing had happened, upon Nell's lacerated shoulder. Poor Phoebe, badly though not dangerously hurt, told how, in flying blindly from the Federals, she had been struck and disabled by a falling beam.

And as the story spread among the Federal soldiers, they gathered around Nell, cheering her so loudly that Aunt Drusilla, sitting disconsolately upon her stump in the woods, heard the uproar and wondered what it meant.

Not long had the honest old negress to wonder; for presently there marched through the woods a guard of honor surrounding the Federal officer, who carried both Nell and the baby in his strong arms.

"Oh, chile! chile!" cried Aunt Drusilla, as she gave Nell her very heartiest hug, "yo' done giv me a pow'ful scare. But it's all right now, bress de Lawd; an' dem dar Yankees ain't so bad after all."—Inter-Ocean.

Fun in the House.

A few years ago in parliament a London member sat down, after his maiden speech, on a new silk hat, which he had provided in honor of the auspicious occasion, and as he was ruefully surveying his battered headgear, to the amusement of the unfeeling spectators, an Irish representative rose and gravely said:

"Mr. Speaker, permit me to congratulate the honorable member on the happy circumstance that when he sat on his hat, his head was not in it."

The call of "order, order," from the Speaker was drowned in roars of laughter.

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A Dark Shadow.

I never saw my mother's face;
God drew a shadow o'er my baby eyes,
And there it lies,
Unchanged by time or place;

But I have felt her loving breast
Breathe heart sore sighing for the joys I miss
And felt her kiss
Upon my eyelids pressed.

I never saw God's lovely world,
But I have listened to the whispering trees
And felt the breeze
That spring's sweet leaves uncured.

I never gazed upon a rose,
But I have laid the flower against my cheek
And heard God speak
And mysteries disclose.

And He has made me understand;
Though dark tho shadow that now holds me
blind,
God is behind,
Unseen I feel His hand.

And know that from my darkened eyes
The lifelong shadow will be rolled away
One solemn day.
Oh, rapturous surprise!

My happy lips e'en now must sing.
These eyes, unclosing in the streets of gold,
Will first behold
The face of Christ, my King.

—Feodora Bell in Good Words.

How to Make a Hammock or a Fly Net.

Many people like a nice hammock for summer use, or a good fly-net for the driving horse. While hammocks and fly-nets are much cheaper than they were some years ago, still home-made ones are often more desirable, as they can be made of any size or shape wanted. The following instructions for making are taken from the Epitomist:—

It only takes from two to three pounds of seine twine, which may be purchased at any store where they keep sporting goods, and it does not cost more than 20 cents per pound. For a hammock get the heavier twine; for fly-nets the light weight. If you want something very nice, get the very fine twine, and use it double. You will need a netting needle, or shuttle, and two sized mesh sticks. The shuttle should be made of hard wood, shaped like figure 1. It should be 18 inches long, about one-



fourth inch thick, one inch wide at the widest part and three-fourths inches wide at narrow part. The mesh sticks should be nine inches long, of same thickness as shuttle, and the wide one should be one and three-fourths inches wide, and the narrow one one-half inch narrower. To fill the shuttle or needle, take it in your left hand, holding cord in your right. Let end of cord be even with scalloped edge of shuttle. Pass the cord up to the top, or pointed end, around the tongue, or centre piece, and back to the base on the same side; then turn the shuttle, carrying the cord through the scallop on end, and up and back on that side, then turn again. Continue in this way until it is full, putting as much on as you can, so as to have fewer knots in your hammock. The knots must all be fastened very securely. Have a hook fastened in something solid, at a convenient working distance; tie a loop in the cord that comes from your shuttle, and put this loop over your hook. This is the foundation loop. Take the large mesh stick in your left hand, with flat side to palm of hand, and hold in place with left thumb and base of first finger. Bring the thread down over the mesh stick on the nearest side to you, and up on the opposite side; pass needle through loop on hook, and draw thread downward, un-



til loop on hook is even with the edge of the mesh stick. (Fig. 2.) Place the left thumb on the thread and hold firmly. Now bring the thread back over the loop and pass the needle under or back of the foundation loop (see Fig. 3) and over the shuttle thread, keeping the thumb in same position; (see Fig. 4); draw the shuttle or needle downward, and pull the thread tightly, not moving the thumb until necessary. When your knot is drawn up tight (see Fig. 5), draw out the mesh stick and use the loop just made in same way as foundation loop. Continue this until you have 40 knots, which I consider wide enough for a hammock. Then take your loops and meshes all up on a strong cord, and this is the middle, now crosswise of your hammock. We will work from this to one end; then begin on the other side and work to the other end. To make the second row of netting proceed as at first, except you slip the shuttle through each loop in its turn, making but one knot to a loop, and not slipping the mesh stick out until you are clear across, as this keeps the work more even. When you get across slip the mesh stick out and turn the work.



as it is always netted from left to right. Continue in this way until you have 18 rows or knots from the centre. Then take the small mesh stick and lap the cord twice around it, and proceed as before, except you narrow, every fifth stitch, by taking two loops at once on every fifth round. Make 10 knots with the small fid; then take the large one again, and lap the cord twice around that for three rows; then lay your mesh stick aside and take the ring for the end, and pass the shuttle down through that, tying the knot as before.

This completes one-half of your hammock. Proceed in the same way with the other half, and you will have a fine large hammock that will not break.

The fly-nets are made in the same way, except you use smaller (narrower) shuttle and mesh stick, and they are worked lengthwise of the horse. Begin by braiding nine cords, three to a strand, into a strip long enough to reach as far as you want your net to go. Then a row of loops must be worked into the braid; then you are ready and must narrow to fit the horse. When almost large enough you must work in another row of braiding, using only three threads; then make two more rows, then a double one, which is cut in the middle of each loop to form tassels. The head and neck piece is better made separately, with a still smaller needle and fid. I know one girl who made \$28 in two months making hammocks and fly-nets. A hammock can be made easily in two days, and nets in three, and when it is learned it is very nice work. The stitch is the same used in making fish-net draperies.

Grandpa's Way.

My grandpa is the strangest man!
Of course I love him dearly;
But really it looks to me
He looks at things so clearly!

He always thinks that every day
Is right, no matter whether
It rains or snows, or shines or blows,
Or what the kind of weather.

When outdoor fun is ruined by
A heavy shower provoking,
He pats my head and says: "You see,
The dry earth needs a soaking."

And when I think the day too warm
For any kind of pleasure,
He says: "The corn has grown an inch—
I see without a measure."

And when I fret because the wind
Has set my things all whirling,
He looks at me and says: "Tut! tut!
This close air needs a stirring!"

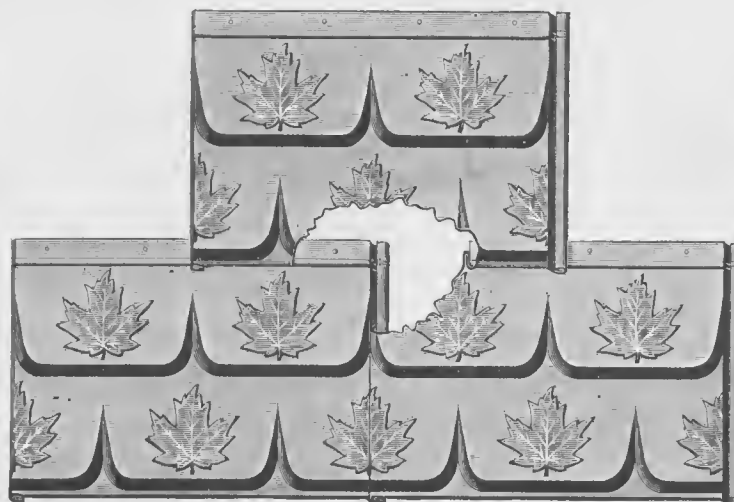
He says when drifts are piling high,
And fence-posts scarcely peeping;
"How warm beneath their blanket white
The little flowers are keeping!"

Sometimes I think, when on his face
His sweet smile shines so clearly,
It would be nice if everyone
Could see things just as queerly.

—Our Little Folks' Magazine.

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All, Save One.

The lady rode in her coach of state
As the air grew chill and the day grew late,
But she felt no longing to turn and go
To her own hearthstone with its royal glow,
For though it was warm and rich and fair
There was never a child to greet her there.

What treasures had she in that princely home?
There were silks from Persia and hests from
Rome.

Pictures from Paris and London town,
Books and hooks, upstairs and down,
Strange, quaint things from the curious east,
But never a child to share the feast.

In the lady's mind was a goodly store
Of wit and learning and culture more
She had sailed to the east and sailed to the
west.

She had seen all the things that are rarest and
best.

And many a wondrous tale she knew,
But she had no child to tell them to.

And deep in the lady's heart there lay
Such power of loving and giving, they say,
Such fancy for feeling her warm arms close
Round a slim little form, with cheeks of rose.
Such a wealth of love had this lady true,
But never a child to give it to.

Oh, women who fret at the ills of life,
The round of duty, the small, small strife
Of daily living, with children's needs
Drawing you back from prouder deeds—
Think of yourselves hereft and lone,
For love, ambition; for bread, a stone.

—Louise Morgan Still in Ladies' Home Journal.

Poison Ivy.

This is the season of the year in which the poison ivy gets in its work and it was never more in evidence than this year. Look out for it when you go picnicing and give it a wide berth. Some people, especially if they have been poisoned before, are so susceptible that they could hardly walk past within ten feet of it without being affected. It seldom grows high if not supported by some other bush. It has three leaflets, joined on one leaf stalk, the flowers grow in loose clusters, nearly white, at the ends of the branches in July, and produce white berries. It is not an ivy at all but belongs to the



sumach family. The illustration shows the habit of growth of the plant, and one leaf enlarged. Many remedies have been prescribed. One noted botanist bathed as soon as possible after touching the plant, with very hot water. Another expert prescribes 1 oz. olive oil, 15 drops bromide mixed and rubbed over the parts affected. On the principle of "hair of the dog that bit you," pills of "Rhus. Tox." taken four times a day, will cure. Consult your chemist on this point.

Other remedies are (1) Apply a strong solution of bi-carbonate of soda (baking soda) to the pustules as soon as seen. This is highly commended (2) Bathe affected parts with sulphate of soda

(glauber salts). (3) Rub on a lather made from common potash soap with a shaving brush (4) Make a paste of sweet cream and gunpowder and apply three times daily to the eruption with a soft feather. This remedy is unfailing and gives relief in a few applications. The more promptly any of these remedies are applied the greater is the chance of quick cure.

For the benefit of those unacquainted with the symptoms, we give them here. The part of the body that has been in contact with the ivy begins to itch, for no visible reason; the skin seems normal, and when the place is scratched the irritation ceases at first, but afterwards returns. The irritation is so persistent that the person wakes out of a sound sleep scratching the spot. Soon a small swelling appears full of water, and the itching increases. As a result of the scratching the skin is soon broken and the water emerges, and is carried by the finger nails to other parts of the body, thus increas-

ing the portions affected. Only those who have ever gone through the experience have any idea of the ceaseless torment caused by the poison.

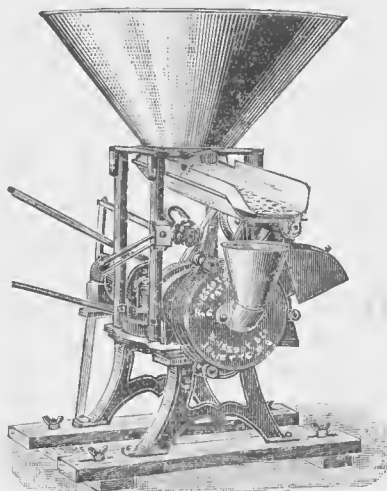
When very young the chicks should be fed often, and after through eating, all the food that is left should be removed. When they are old enough to pick kernels, sufficient food may be left in the morning for the next meal or the day's ration, provided we have some way of keeping it tolerably clean. For this purpose narrow, but shallow, troughs answer a good purpose. They should be so situated that the birds can not run over or roost above them. There is no necessity of placing the feed in the most conspicuous places. If it be anywhere within reach, the birds will be pretty sure to find it.

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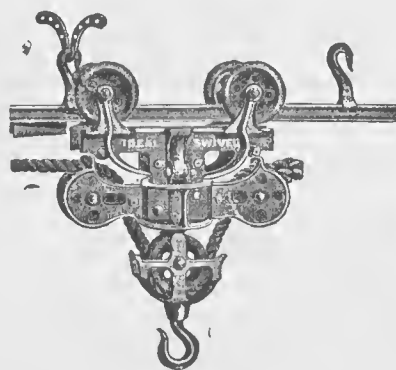
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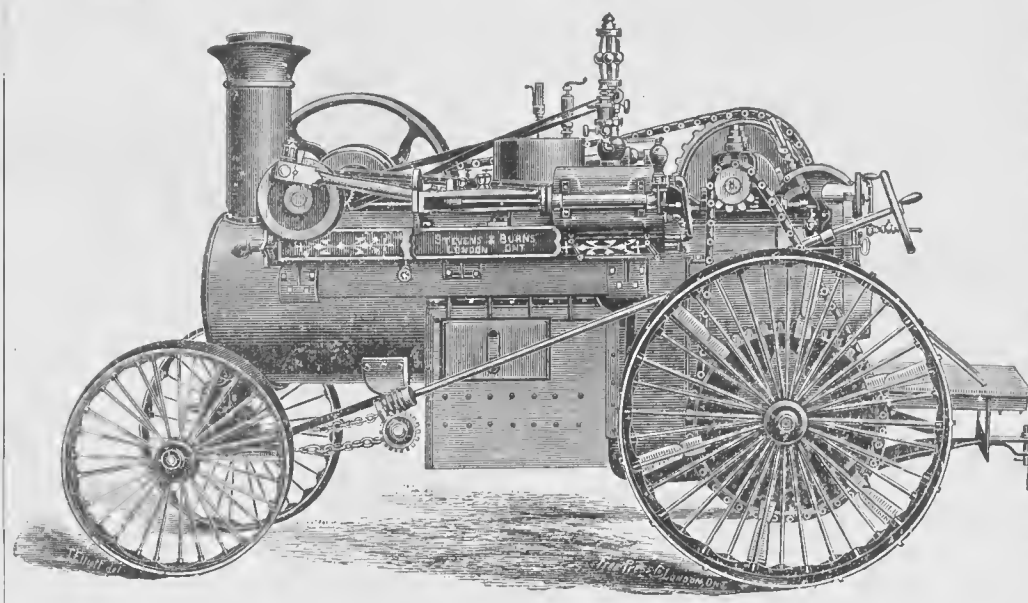
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A Farmer Who Has a Good Garden.

J. W. Henderson, of Lyleton, is one of those who have been particularly successful in keeping a good farmer's garden in addition to growing No. 1 hard, says the Western Progress.

Mr. Henderson came to the west from Lambton and Middlesex counties in 1880, his wife and family coming out the year following. During the first two years Mr. Henderson was engaged in work on the railway and then went into the boarding-house business in Winnipeg until 1885. In that year he came west and homesteaded the south half of 4, 1, 28, where he now resides. Later he purchased the northwest quarter of the same section, so that he now owns nearly 500 acres of land. In 1887 his wife and family removed from Winnipeg to Lyleton.

This is an exceptionally good farming district, the land being strong and heavy, and giving a large yield of wheat of excellent sample. The district is well settled and the farmers are all prospering.

Mr. Henderson has in 290 acres of wheat this year, and intends seeding 85 acres with oats. During the past twelve years he has averaged over 18 bushels of wheat to the acre and has grown as many as 30 bushels to the acre on two occasions. In other years the wheat yield per acre averaged from 15 bushels to 20 bushels, except in two years, when the yield was less than 15 bushels.

Mr. Henderson farms another half-section in addition to the land he owns. Besides the land in crop he has 250 acres of pasture fenced in and believes in mixed farming as the safest plan to ensure good results. As previously stated, Mr. Henderson has an excellent garden containing a large number of native plum trees which are literally loaded with fruit each year.

In it also are between 300 and 400 currant bushes, besides gooseberry bushes, saskatoons, and an infinite variety of vegetables which grow luxuriantly and mature to perfection. Last year Mr. Henderson sold about \$80 worth of fruit, etc., from his garden, which amount forms a considerable addition to what is realized from the ordinary farming operations.

Laugh and Grow Lovely.

One's general physical condition is so closely allied to the mental that laughing is a good, invigorating tonic for the entire system.

A long, hearty laugh expands the lungs, making the blood course through the veins quickly, and this simple process gives a peach-like complexion to the woman who laughs. And when she laughs her eyes twinkle and the brightness lingers there after the laughter has died away.

Laughing, too, strengthens the muscles of the face and banishes that drawn look so familiar to the sad-faced woman.

The women, who have adopted the laughing cure claim that they have never felt so cheerful and thoroughly good-natured before in their lives, and their friends tell them they are positively growing beautiful.

Many a man has been scared off from asking a woman to become his wife by the assertion from her lips that she has a bad temper and is proud of it. Men are selfish creatures, and, above all things, like physical and mental comfort. Perhaps the average man does not hope to attain happiness in this world, though in truth he never ceases to seek it, but he does believe that there is such a thing as harmony, and he knows that a bad tem-

pered woman and harmony do not go hand-in-hand.

Amiability is power, if women only knew it. By being always cheerful and amiable she can get a hold on men that one bad-tempered woman, no matter how beautiful, rich and alluring she is, never dreamed of in her philosophy. Amiability is not only power. It is health. It is mental progression. It is long life to one's self and to others.—The Ladies' Journal.

Disinfection of the Sick Room.

In the sick room no disinfectant can take the place of free ventilation and cleanliness. It is an axiom in sanitary science that it is impracticable to disinfect an occupied apartment, for the reason that disease germs are not destroyed by the presence in the atmosphere of any known disinfectant in respirable quantity. Bad odors may be neutralized, but this does not constitute disinfection in the sense in which the term is here used. These bad odors are for the most part an indication of want of cleanliness or of proper ventilation, and it is better to turn contaminated air out of the window or up the chimney than to attempt to purify it by the use of volatile chemical agents, such as carbolic acid, chlorine, etc., which are all more or less offensive to the sick, and are useless so far as disinfection—properly so called—is concerned.

"Been having lots of trouble at my house." "What's the matter?" "Wife ate some dyed eggs and ever since has been by turns green with envy, purple with rage, red with anger and most dead with the blues."—Exchange.

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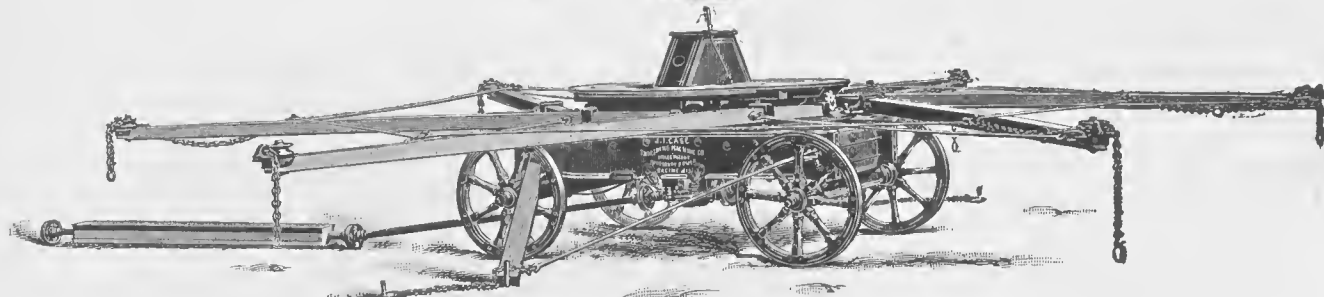
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Name Your Animals.

It is a pretty and affectionate custom to name every animal which we possess, and at times we may be exceedingly thankful that the animals recognize their names. Here is a story told by a Scotch farmer, whose life was saved by a cow answering to the call of her name. It is always well, says he, to know an animal that we love by some name that sounds homelike and cheery on the ear. I remember when I was a lad keeping Donald MacNaughton's cows; there were three of them. The dun was Bell, the red one was Cowslip and the black was Meadow-sweets. Well, the cows knew their names like three children, and they would come right across the lees when called. One day, when I was not with them, but had been given a holiday and gone a-bilberry hunting up on the other side of the hill, I climbed, and climbed, and climbed, until I was that high I got dazed like, and lost my footing upon the rocks, and came a hustling down and snapped my ankle, so I could not move.

It was very lonesome there, and it seemed to me that it was hours that I laid there hitching among the bracken, with the great gleamin' limestone above, and the water a-purling and a-moaning ever so far down below. I thought how night would come, and nobody would ever know where I was; and I could not stir for the perishing anguish in my feet, and it was no good to holloa out, for there was naught in sight save the crows and daws a-skirling against the sky. And my heart was fit to break, for I was but a lad, and mother looked to me for bread, and I thought I would never see home again.

Well, after a while, when the sun was getting very low, and the mists were a-creepin' up, I spied a cow beneath, grazing on a slip of turf just between a rift of the hill. She was a good long way below, but I knew her; it was Cowslip. I do not know why, but the sight of that creature put soul in me, and I shouted as loud as I could: "Cowslip! Cowslip! Cowslip!" It seemed as if the poor beast could not have known me so long, and leave me alone there to die; and she did not.

Cowslip, when she heard her name, left off grazing and listened; I called again and again. What did she do? She just came a-toiling up, and up, and up; they are rare climbers over hill, cattle. She slipped and tumbled and fell about sore; but up and up she came, and at last with

a rare scramble and hurting herself badly with brambles she reached me and made such a to-do over me, and licked me with her rough warm tongue, and was as pleased and as pitiful as though I was her own. Then, like a Christian, she set up her voice and mourned. Mourned so long and so loud that they heard her in the vale below.

To hear a cow mourning like that they knew she was in trouble. Me they would not have looked for, even had they heard me. So they came a-searching and seeking, and they could see her white and red body, though they could not see me; and so they found me and carried me down, and it was Cowslip that saved my life. And ever after that I have said that it is always well to name our animals and love them.—Humane Alliance.

A Great Potato Grower.

James Hope, of East Barns, Dunbar, Scotland, is the son of an equally well-known man in his day, George Hope, of Fentonbarns. The son farms about 1,500 acres of the best land in Scotland for potato growing, and his crop last year measured 325 acres. The average value is from \$150 to nearly \$250 per acre. It took a month to gather this great crop, all of which is marketed in London, where "Dunbar reds" top the market. About 3,000 tons are annually shipped. Dunbar harbor is three miles from the farm, and the hauling of the crop to the harbor is a considerable item in the winter's work of the farm. The seed used is the small tubers about the size of hen's eggs, and too small to market. Besides farm-yard manure he can get seaweed from the beach and spent hops from the Edinburgh breweries delivered by rail at a total cost of \$1.10 per ton on the farm. He plows his land 11 inches deep. Working in the manure in the fall and in the spring, it needs only a round of the harrow. The potatoes are planted in drills 26 inches apart and 14 inches apart in the row. When weeds appear the drills are harrowed and the hollows are worked with a scraper. Good management makes the land easily kept clean of weeds. Every sixth year the land is put under potatoes, the other factors in the rotation being wheat, turnips, barley, grass and oats.

Mr. Hope is easily the most extensive potato grower in the world and his methods are of more than merely local interest. A dyed-in-the-wool farmer of ripe culture and experience, his strong point is to grow what

will bring the most money on its actual merits in the open market, and he does it to good purpose. He plants about a ton of seed to the acre, and along with them in the same drill 1½ cwt. of nitrate of soda and about 5 cwt. of other artificial manures as special aids to the potato yield. It takes about 150 people and over 30 horses to lift and cover on the field the crop from such a large area, and nothing is sold till all is stored. It will be surprising to western men to be told that, after all, Mr. Hope is only a tenant farmer and pays over \$50,000 of yearly rent. After that he must make his working expenses and profits.

Year Book of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

This is a magnificent volume, crammed with varied and reliable information on perhaps every department of agriculture. It contains 768 pages, and is divided into three parts. First comes the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1898. The work done in this department embraces weather observations and forecasts, vegetable physiology, foreign markets, issue of bulletins specially for farmers, botany, forestry, scientific research, home and foreign, grasses, economic chemistry, crop statistics, roads, experiment stations, animal industries, nature studies, inspection of foreign goods coming in and of home products, such as meats and dairy produce, going out, soils, special industries, seed testing, collection of foreign seeds and plants, getting up and issuing publications, etc. The work alone under these heads is thorough and extensive. For example, over 2,000,000 farmers' bulletins have been issued within the year, and of the year book, 500,000 copies go out yearly.

Of the second part of the book, over 500 pages are devoted to papers by heads of departments on a great variety of topics, all of direct practical value, such as the agricultural colleges and their methods, insects, birds, trees and tree-growing problems, fruit, plant selection, cyclones, which are only part of the topics dealt with.

The appendix is devoted to statistics of every conceivable kind relating to agriculture. One example may here be quoted. Forty years ago it cost 38½ cents to carry a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York, all rail. Last year it cost 12 cents. Thirty years ago by lake and rail the same bushel of wheat cost 20 cents. Last year it cost 5 cents.